

# THE ANNALIST

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Ten Cents

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New York, Dec. 22, 1915.

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December 22, 1915.

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holders of record December 31, 1915. Divi-  
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a dividend of 5% on the Capital Stock of the  
Company was declared, payable on December  
31st, 1915, to stockholders of record at the  
close of business December 20th, 1915.

The transfer books will be closed December  
20th, 1915, at 3 P. M., and reopened Decem-  
ber 31st, 1915, at 10 A. M.

RICHARD A. FURDY, Secretary.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.

New York, December 17th, 1915.

The Board of Directors have today declared  
a semi-annual dividend of fourteen (14) per  
cent., free of tax, payable January 3rd, 1916,  
to stockholders of record of this date. The  
transfer books will remain closed until Janu-  
ary 4th, 1916.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.



# News and Views

## An Illusion of Efficiency

A RAILROAD operating official of one of the most efficient railroads in the United States remarked recently that the country, and Congress in particular, might get erroneous impressions from the series of good railroad reports which are being published from month to month. These reports feature very plainly that the operating ratio—that is, the ratio of expenses to gross—is steadily decreasing. It appears from the reports that the railroads are being more efficiently managed and that by means of this efficiency they are turning more dollars into the net earnings column.

"That impression is wrong," said the railroad man. "The operating ratio does appear smaller, but the comparisons with former years are not fair. A railroad in normal times has a construction program under way. Such a program always calls for increases to maintenance expenses, new rails, new bridges, new grading, and the like. The new lines which are being constructed must be repaired and workmen must look after them all the time. But in the last two years these normal construction and development programs have been eliminated. The railroads are not forced to spend money on maintenance of additions. It is thus that savings have been made, and on the face this looks like efficient management. It is true that necessity has created greater efficiency, but it is misjudging the situation altogether to assume that the operating ratio has been decreasing solely because of increased efficiency. When the normal development work gets under way again I am sure you will see the operating ratio increase."

## Cotton Output and Consumption

THE cotton production of 1914 amounted to 15,905,840 running bales of lint and 832,401 of linters, counting round bales as half bales, according to the Bureau of Census. The supply and distribution in the cotton year ended July 31 last is shown in the following table:

SUPPLY	
	Bales.
On hand at beginning of crop year..	1,305,864
Net imports .....	363,596
Ginnings, crop of 1914 .....	15,905,840
To balance distribution .....	255,853
Aggregate for year ended July 31, 1915.....	
17,831,154	
DISTRIBUTION	
Exported .....	8,322,688
Consumed .....	5,597,362
Destroyed by fire.....	35,000
.....	
13,955,050	

Balance on hand July 31, 1915..... 3,936,104

Counting round bales as half bales and excluding linters, the amount of cotton ginned to Dec. 13, 1915, was 10,303,253 bales, against 13,972,229 bales in the same period last year and 12,927,428 in 1913. Between Dec. 1 and 15 this year the amount ginned was 591,800 bales, as compared with 898,843 bales last year.

## War and Railway Rates

INCREASED operating costs resulting from conditions attending the war have made it necessary to raise railway rates in several neutral and belligerent European countries. Italy, Switzerland, Norway, and Russia have all granted their railways more pay since the outbreak of the war, and now Sweden has fallen into line by granting advances not only in passenger and freight rates, but in sleeping car and baggage charges as well. According to the Bureau of Railway News and Statistics all privileges of carrying baggage free of charge have been withdrawn. On fast freight the rates have been advanced 1.07 cents for every 220 pounds less than carload, and 8.04 cents for every 220 pounds carload. Ordinary freight in less than carload lots is advanced by from 5.36 cents to 3.22 cents for every 220 pounds, while on carloads the advance measures from 3.22 cents to 1.07 cents per 220 pounds.

## Drift of the Business and Financial Tides

	Percentage of Change —Compared With—	
	Month Ago.	Year Ago.
*Cost of Living.....	+ 2.3	+ 1.2
Bank Clearings .....	+ 6.8	+ 64.1
N. Y. Bank Loans.....	+ 2.5	+ 47.2
Commercial Failures...	+13.3	+ 4.0
Price of 50 Stocks.....	+ 3.7	+ 53.5
Pig Iron Output, (Nov.)	— 2.8	+100.1
Steel Orders, (Nov. 30)	+16.6	+116.3
Anthracite Shipments..	— 3.2	+ 5.9
R. R. Gross, (Oct).....	...	+ 14.5
Active Cotton Spindles, (November) .....	+ 0.4	+ 3.5

\*Annalist Index Number.

## November Trade

ALL prior export records were broken in November, when the month's total reached \$331,144,527, exceeding the figures for the preceding month by more than \$3,000,000. November imports showed a much larger gain than exports, however, the total of \$164,319,169 comparing with \$149,172,729 in October, and as a result the export balance was substantially smaller. Gold imports during the month aggregated \$60,981,540, against \$7,391,729 in the same month last year, and exports were valued at \$3,661,035, against \$14,526,482 in November, 1914.

## Cotton for Gunpowder

GERMAN chemists, the cotton trade understands, have evolved a method of using long staple cotton for the manufacture of explosives. The other nations, including the United States, use linter cotton, whose short fibre is more easily reduced, by the application of acid, to the condition desired by makers of gun cotton. Records show that in the period before cotton was changed from the conditional to the actual contraband list at least 278,000 bales of cotton were imported by Germany. This supply is thought to have been a substantial factor in the manufacture of German ammunition.

## Democracy's Problem

THE problem of democracy is to conserve the efficiencies of industry to the highest degree that is compatible with the fundamental conception of liberty and freedom in industry. The problem of government is not only not to thwart efficiencies, but to stimulate them, to aid them, to develop them to the highest degree that is compatible with the general welfare. That is the problem for democracy. That is the great challenge that comes in the history of civilization to this great Republic, with renewed insistence, out of this epochal war.—Joseph E. Davis, Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission in an address before the National Credit Men's Association.

## Effects of War Finance

Editor of The Annalist:

I AM sorry that there is not and has not been any manuscript of my address at Chicago on "War Finance and American Business," so I can't send it to you. The central thesis, however, of it was that the English method of floating bonds through banks, and with an attended issue by the banks of deposit credit, is fundamentally a method of monetary inflation—or credit inflation—and that to this is due the great advance in prices in England. The general policy pursued in America, as it is now in the process of being pursued, must inevitably mean for America also a rising level of prices, with all the attending features of boom and speculation.

H. J. DAVENPORT,

School of Commerce, University of Missouri.

## A Record Copper Order

THE largest single order for copper ever placed in this country was given last week, when representatives of the British Government signed a contract for 135,000,000 pounds of the red metal, to be delivered within the next year. The price named was 21 cents a pound, making the total contract worth \$28,000,000. The order will be shared by the Anaconda Copper Company, the American Smelting and Refining Company, and the Tennessee Copper Company. It is understood that the first-named company got the largest share of the contract. Sales of copper last week were estimated at over 200,000,000 pounds.

## As Trade Will Be Balanced

WE must recognize that after the war is over all the peoples now engaged in it will be factors in world affairs as before. If they are forced out of one market, they will appear in another; or if they are compelled to sell less they will be obliged to buy less, and all of them have been very good customers of ours. If Germany, for example, is not able to sell abroad she will be lost as a market to other countries. If all of the warring countries should exterminate each other, we would be relieved of a lot of competitors and lose the same economic quantity in customers.

I question whether the warring countries will be as badly crippled as we are disposed to think. They are expending an enormous amount of energy unproductively, and this is waste, but it does not all signify loss as compared with what they had before the war. Great Britain and Germany as yet have their productive equipment practically untouched. Even the property destroyed does not represent total loss, for property is being destroyed daily in normal times to be replaced with something better.—George E. Roberts, Assistant to the President of the National City Bank.

## Cotton for the Trenches

COTTON experts figure that a bale of cotton will provide with uniforms, blankets, head gear and underclothing ten soldiers in the European trenches for one year. This figuring is done with the knowledge that a certain amount of wool is used. Estimating from the unofficial reports by War Departments of the different nations at war that there are about 12,000,000 men under arms, the cotton trade considers the consumption of the staple for this one purpose is running at the rate of 1,200,000 bales per year, more than 10 per cent. of the crop of the United States in the past year.

## A Good Outlook

THE year will show a satisfactory advance in profits. The largest portion of the increase occurred in the last half. We may safely assume that our business will continue to develop during 1916 unless some serious event affecting the nation as a whole shall occur. The local situation is distinctly sound. Each contending party will undoubtedly strive to preserve the general prosperity of the country so unexpectedly thrust upon us. The time when it seemed good politics to denounce industry solely because it had become prosperous is apparently passing.—President Riley of the Chicago Title and Trust Company.

## Reserve Act Clause Unconstitutional

IN the first ruling yet made on the question, the Supreme Court of Illinois last week declared that the clause in the Federal Reserve act, under which national banks are endowed with trust powers, is unconstitutional and void. The decision was made in the mandamus suit of the First National Bank of Joliet against the State Auditor, who refused the bank a certificate of authority to act as trustee, administrator, or executor under the Illinois Trust act. Justice Farmer delivered the decision.

# Adapting Science to Commerce

## A French Survey of German Success in the Chemical Industries Which Suggests Some Lessons for Our Manufacturers

By Professor JACOB WITTMER HARTMANN of the College of the City of New York.

A FRENCH chemist, M. Maurice Molinie, recently wrote an interesting comparison between the chemical industries of his own country and those of Germany, which was printed in the November number of the *Larousse Mensuel Illustré*, copies of which have just reached this city. M. Molinie is of the opinion that while the German industry in this field is at present far more productive and successful than the French, there is no reason to believe that the French could not develop as excellent an industrial organization in the matter of chemicals, dyestuffs, &c., as their neighbors, if they should attack the problem in the proper way. The following discussion of M. Molinie's article is an attempt to indicate the reasons why the German rivalry in this line has been dangerous not only to the prospects of chemical works in France but also in other countries, including our own, and the methods that will have to be followed by American manufacturers if they wish to meet the German competition with some chance of success.

### WHY GERMANY SUCCEEDS

M. Molinie does not believe that the Germans have been successful in driving all competitors practically out of the chemical field because they have greater inventive genius than other peoples, but rather because they are ready and eager to take advantage of the accomplishments of foreign scholars and apply them to their own practical needs. In fact, he maintains that it is the French who have really pointed out the way to be followed in pursuing chemical investigation, leaving to the less original and less gifted Teuton the task of making these ideas serviceable to man in the realization of the demands of everyday life. Thus, when the noted Alsatian chemist Wurtz wrote the preface of his "Dictionary of Pure and Applied Chemistry" in 1868, he began it with the sentence: "Chemistry is a French science."

This assertion is said to have been opposed at the time, especially by German authorities, but Wurtz may be supported in his claim by a dignified host of names running all the way from Lavoisier, whom many regard as the founder of modern chemistry, to Pasteur and the two Curies, including such famous persons as Gay-Lussac, Chevreul, Dumas, Deville, Wurtz himself, Schuetzenberger, &c. And all were not only theorists, but aimed to show the practical application of their achievements. Frenchmen have done much for pharmaceutical chemistry: Robiquet, Pelletier, Caventou; and the creators of the dyestuff and perfumery industry include many Frenchmen.

### DYESTUFFS MOST PROFITABLE

At present the most profitable of the chemical industries managed by the Germans is that of dyestuffs, and many an American manufacturer has cursed the European war for having cut off his supply of such materials. All artificial dyestuffs are chemical compounds, often very intricate compounds, of amines or phenyl alcohols, products derived from such simple carbon combinations as benzene, naphthalene, &c., extracted from coal tar. The chemistry of these substances is exceedingly involved, but a good dictionary will give some idea of the meaning of the terms used.

The fact that France was not able to build up an impregnable chemical industry on the basis of these processes was due to the fact that the French chemical investigators of that era were laboring, in spite of all their brilliant individual achievements, under an erroneous view of their science. Elsewhere in Europe the atomic law was being heralded with delight and accepted as the basis of chemical thought, while in France (although Molinie attributes the credit for the atomic theory to two Frenchmen, Gerhardt and Laurent) it was rigidly excluded from instruction in chemical classrooms for thirty years, until Wurtz finally forced its introduction. In Germany, meanwhile, the alert investigators were using the excellent guide afforded by the new knowledge, and were devising hosts of new compounds and processes.

### THE GERMAN MONOPOLY

"This special circumstance," says M. Molinie, "as well as others to be indicated later, of more general nature, has enabled the Germans to acquire practically a monopoly of this manufacture; they now turn out more than two-thirds of the world's

total output, while we have succeeded in producing about one-twentieth.

"The world's production in 1912 has been estimated at about \$100,000,000, and the shares of the various nations put at the following figures, those for 1896 are added for comparison:

	1896	1912
Germany .....	\$18,000,000	\$68,000,000
Switzerland .....	2,000,000	6,500,000
France .....	2,000,000	5,000,000
Great Britain .....	2,000,000	6,000,000
United States .....		4,000,000
Other countries .....		10,000,000

"For 1913 the German exportation reached the total of \$56,700,000, representing a total weight of 119,506 metrical tons, (one metrical ton is very close to what we understand by a 'long ton.')

"At first the Germans were dependent on England and the United States for the chief staple in this industry, namely, coal tar, but early in the eighties they began to emancipate themselves from this position of dependence by establishing a large number of coke furnaces with special devices for preventing the loss of the coal tar produced. The operation of these was very profitable, a ton of soft coal being made to yield more than 3½ kilograms of materials that are of use in the manufacture of dyestuffs, (benzene, naphthalene, phenyls, &c.) This table shows the total production (in metrical tons) of German coke furnaces:

1897 .....	52,718	1904 .....	276,805
1900 .....	94,489	1908 .....	567,222

"In 1908 this total, when added to the amount of coal tar resulting from the manufacture of gas, gave a grand total of 811,977 tons, of a total value of \$4,600,000.

"The dyestuff factories, although they are only twenty-two in number, are among the most important establishments in Germany, not only because of the volume of their product, but also by reason of the large number of auxiliary plants that have been affiliated with them, (factories for the production of acids, salts, chlorine, &c.) as well as other enterprises whose possession is of vital necessity for their proper exploitation, (coal mines, water power, &c.)

### A TRIUMPH

"One of the greatest triumphs of the German chemical industry was the synthetic manufacture of indigo, for which one of the best methods was found by the Badische, using naphthalene. Through a number of intermediary stages, under the action of sulphuric acid fumes, chloruretted acetic acid, and potash, the substance indigotine is finally obtained from naphthalene, and indigotine is identical with the natural product. Yet, to compete with the East Indian product, an enormous apparatus has to be constructed, consisting of huge works in which to treat 2,500 tons of naphthalene, others for the contact method of obtaining sulphuric acid, and others for liquid chlorine to act on acetic acid; and yet all these secondary industries had to be built up before arriving at the goal. It meant spending nearly \$5,000,000 and working at the problem for seven years before the Badische was able to offer for sale, in 1900, its synthetic indigo. At once the Indian product, then about 8,000 tons a year, went down one-sixth. In 1913, the Germans exported indigo to the value of \$13,000,000. Even England was importing \$400,000 worth of indigotine, as opposed to \$240,000 of their own Indian indigo.

"Profits are on the same generous scale as the industries themselves; dividends of 12 per cent., 20 per cent., even 27 per cent., are common. The average dividend in the German chemical industry runs from 12 to 13 per cent."

M. Molinie is particularly interesting when he outlines the qualities and methods possessed by the Germans which led, in his opinion, to their achieving the pre-eminence in practical chemistry which he so deprecates. To begin with, there is almost a worship of technical knowledge in the German chemical establishment. But it begins earlier than that. German universities, heavily endowed, pay particular attention to the teaching of chemical theory and modes of chemical investigation, and after a chemist has shown at the university or at the polytechnicum that he is capable of producing original results, (which are often measured by the character of his published papers,) the chemical houses are eager to grant him employment in a handsome laboratory, to be equipped in accordance with his desires, in which, for a handsome salary, he may engage in whatever theoretical investigation he may be fond of; the company's hope being that he will hit upon something, some day, which may be of commercial value; in that case the chemist's earnings become really princely; the generosity shown in Germany to this class of investigators knows no parallel in other countries.

It is not only in providing laboratories and

salaries that Germany makes the work of the chemist investigator a pleasure. In no other country are there so many chemical journals, and every factory takes them religiously, catalogues and clips and classifies everything in them, and transmits suggestions culled from them to the individual investigators. Chemical societies are numerous and powerful, and have contributed no mean part in placing the industrial chemist in his present proud position. Their organs, publicity, influence, inside information, have helped in many ways to intrench the investigator in a feeling of dignity and self-respect that he does not everywhere enjoy, and among their chief achievements we must reckon the absolute correctness of the administration of the patent laws as well as of the entire machinery of launching new products on the market, of assuring a proper return not only to investor and chemist, but to middleman and laborer also, with the result that, from start to finish, the chemical industry of the Fatherland is a model for the imitation of any nation that would survive in the struggle for hegemony in the field of industrial chemistry.

### OTHER FACTORS

Of course there are other elements in this supremacy. The promoter has his part. The commercial traveler is an important factor; in fact, according to Molinie, it is he who determines what the tastes of the foreign customer really are, for the German manufacturer wants to make the things that are in demand, as compared with his French rival, who, unfortunately, after he has started turning out his product, looks for fields in which they are likely to be purchased. And the pushing of the product in foreign lands is done by great general agencies working for a number of firms at once, and thus saving vast sums to the individual plant, while the consulates of the empire are not filled with political dignitaries so much as with alert young men, with a knowledge of foreign languages and an eye to the main chance of the home product, who report home the needs of the foreigner and suggestions for filling them.

What, then, would Molinie have France learn from Germany and what, we may add, should the American also aim to acquire? First, a great extension of the facilities for the study of chemistry in all higher institutions of learning; if necessary, even the establishment of special schools, advanced in character, for the teaching of methods of chemical research. There are more such opportunities in Germany than elsewhere. And, as to the character of the instruction, it would be a grave error to make it "practical" in the vulgar sense of the word. Mere use of reagents and looking into test-tubes is of no value. Molinie believes that Germany owes her chemical ascendancy to her correct appreciation of chemical theory and chemical thought, and not to mere repetition of old experiments. In fact, in almost all the departments of "practical" life, the peculiar German accomplishment is not so much due to a mere eye for neatness and order as to a profound unwillingness to neglect the splendid tools that the adventures of the human spirit may place in our hands. Knowledge and life must not be kept in watertight compartments; knowledge must not be the toy of the learned and of the research specialist, except with the object of applying it to human needs.

### A LESSON

The second great lesson is not much different from the first. The chemical industries are more valuable to the Fatherland and more profitable to their stockholders because there are a few well-organized corporations rather than many poorly equipped, niggardly firms unable to hand out money generously for any purpose they may have in view. We must have great establishments that are national in their function and influence, and the chemical career will become dignified and its wares reliable and of standard character and reputation.

And the third lesson is: That some attention must be paid to the needs of the market. You must ascertain what it is people want to buy and whether you can make it, for, after all, what else are you in business for? That, however, is not a very difficult matter, and may well be left to sharp-eyed young commercial agents, who can speak the language of the country in which they are living, and to Consuls who are well acquainted with a number of foreign languages, so that they may also know what representatives of other Governments are attempting on the same ground.

And a fourth lesson, one that M. Molinie does not mention: Why not study the chemical information contained in the German books and periodicals as soon as it is available, instead of waiting for the Germans to print their English catalogues, which cannot be nearly as complete or exhaustive as the matter circulated in chemical periodicals in the Fatherland? Every chemical course of advanced character should include the reading of technical books and papers in the German language.



# Stocks and Bonds to Pay for Goods

**Absorption of an Enormous Amount of Foreign-Held American Securities Made Easy by Great Trade Balance—Europe's Holdings Much Smaller Than Was Generally Supposed**

WHEN reliable figures were published last Friday, showing the extent of European holdings of our securities and at what rate the American markets have been taking them back, even bankers were amazed. The extravagant and widely accepted estimates of Europe's wealth in American securities were demolished, while the astonishing absorptive power of our markets was clearly revealed.

## WHAT WE HAVE TAKEN

The figures, based mainly on an investigation of foreign holdings of American railway securities conducted by L. F. Loree, President of the Delaware & Hudson Company, show that we bought back more than \$621,000,000 of American securities of all kinds in a period of six months. The indicated takings from Europe for the full year are approximately \$1,500,000,000. The statistics further indicate that Europe holds only \$3,000,000,000 more of our securities, an amount which is between 30 and 50 per cent. lower than the estimates submitted by European economists. It is this discrepancy in estimates of Europe's wealth in American securities which received particular attention in financial circles. The lower estimate, as based upon Mr. Loree's figures for railroad securities, appears to have a foundation on fact, and there is no doubt that it will be adopted as representing the true status. The facts are most important, both as affecting Europe's credit and as bearing on the ability of American markets to absorb new securities.

Mr. Loree's investigation accounted for foreign holdings of railroad securities up to July 31. The par value of these American securities, he found, was \$2,223,510,229, and the market value was \$1,751,437,912. London bankers were quoted as saying last June that American securities held in Europe amounted to no less than \$5,000,000,000. Somewhat later Sir George Paish made an estimate approaching \$6,000,000,000. If \$3,000,000,000 is accepted as the approximate figure for the market value of all foreign-held securities of American origin, then Sir George Paish's figures were 50 per cent. out of the way. That is, the European countries—and that means England in particular—held actually only half as many of our securities last Summer as was generally believed.

## RAPID ABSORPTION

There are now two Loree reports in existence, and it was the comparison of the two which brought out the discrepancy. The first report covered the six months between Sept. 30, 1914, and March 31, 1915. The second report covers the six months between Jan. 30 and July 31. There is an overlapping here of two months, and this allows for a correctional item of \$128,001,021 in securities which should have been accounted for in the last report. With this item, according to Mr. Loree's second report, a total of \$480,892,135 in railroad securities came back to the United States in the period between Jan. 31 and July 31, 1915. Actually, the market had to absorb these securities in a shorter period, possibly five months.

In the same five months the market was also called on to absorb foreign holdings of industrial and municipal securities. According to the best available estimates, made by New York bankers in close touch with the foreign situation, these, in addition to the sales of securities held in America for foreign account, amounted to \$140,000,000, making a total for the five months of approximately \$621,000,000. This is at the rate of \$124,000,000 a month, or about \$4,800,000 for each business day, or approximately \$1,500,000,000 for a year.

The estimate of \$1,500,000,000 a year comes within \$50,000,000 of the estimate furnished by bankers week before last. According to that estimate England had sold \$950,000,000 of American securities in the calendar year, Germany \$300,000,000, France \$150,000,000, Holland \$100,000,000, and Switzerland and other countries \$50,000,000.

It is another fine commentary on the financial strength of the country to say that both the stock market and the bond market for the securities listed in Mr. Loree's report, despite the liquidation, continued to rise. The average price for the stocks listed was \$50 a share on March 31. It had advanced to \$63 a share four months later, an in-

crease of 18 points. The rise in the bond market was not so pronounced, but it has responded more quickly in the last month.

It appears from Mr. Loree's report that the European investors sold a slightly larger proportion of their stocks than of their bonds. Obviously they considered the stocks a good sale, and it also appears that they were willing to part first with the securities of problematical value. Since July 31, however, many bonds have found their way here, and it would not be surprising if Mr. Loree's third report showed a great decrease in the foreign holdings of American railroad bonds.

The following table shows how the foreign holdings were divided among the different classes of securities, as of July 31:

	Par Value.	Market Value.
Preferred .....	\$236,151,000	\$196,002,423
Second preferred .....	5,008,850	2,115,414
Common .....	438,415,606	263,996,928
<b>Total stock.....</b>	<b>\$680,176,056</b>	<b>\$462,204,765</b>
Notes .....	24,032,291	22,574,283
Receiver's certificates....	2,201,000	2,201,000
<b>Total notes, etc.....</b>	<b>\$26,233,291</b>	<b>\$24,775,283</b>
Equip. bonds.....	25,253,201	24,480,410
Car trusts.....	29,000	29,000
<b>Total equipments.....</b>	<b>\$25,282,201</b>	<b>\$24,509,470</b>
Col. tr. bonds.....	180,530,850	136,422,185
Debentures .....	160,288,700	141,444,502
Mortgage bonds.....	1,150,339,130	982,081,613
<b>Total bonds.....</b>	<b>\$1,491,218,680</b>	<b>\$1,259,948,390</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>\$2,223,510,228</b>	<b>\$1,751,437,908</b>

A view of the course followed in allowing the

securities to drift back to the United States is obtained from this table, showing the amounts of each kind of security held on July 31, and the decrease compared with Jan. 31:

	Amount on July 31, '15.	Dec. from Jan. 31, '15.
Preferred .....	\$236,151,000	\$74,870,700
Second preferred.....	5,008,850	5,508,950
Common .....	438,415,606	195,386,556
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$680,176,056</b>	<b>\$175,006,906</b>
Notes .....	24,032,291	36,743,349
Receiver's certificates....	2,201,000	*1,203,000
<b>Total notes, etc.....</b>	<b>\$26,233,291</b>	<b>\$35,540,349</b>
Equipment bonds .....	25,253,201	*7,888,912
Car trusts.....	29,000	779,000
<b>Total equipments.....</b>	<b>\$25,282,201</b>	<b>\$7,109,912</b>
Collateral trust bonds....	180,530,850	47,019,565
Debentures .....	160,288,700	43,710,610
Mortgage bonds.....	1,150,339,130	118,717,596
<b>Total bonds.....</b>	<b>\$1,491,218,680</b>	<b>\$209,453,771</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>\$2,223,510,228</b>	<b>\$352,891,114</b>
Add understatement of amount as of Jan. 31.....		128,001,021
<b>Total decrease.....</b>		<b>\$480,892,135</b>
*Increase.		

Counting the American securities of all kinds which still remained in Europe on July 31 as \$3,000,000,000, and counting the absorption of these securities in our markets at the rate of \$124,000,000 a month, it would appear that Europe can continue the liquidation at the same rate until July, 1917, a period of twenty-four months.

It is largely our enormous trade balance which enables the country to so readily absorb such large amounts of securities. As long as it continues in our favor, we shall be able to absorb the incoming securities without much difficulty.

# The Working of a Vicious Cycle

**Continual Raising of the British Workers' Wages, with Resulting Advance in Commodity Prices, Adds Enormously to Government's War Expenses and Might in the End Overwhelm It Should the Authorities Fail in Their Efforts to Break the Circle**

Special Correspondence of The Annalist

LONDON, Dec. 7.

IT is not an easy matter to express in language simple and readily understood the various economic factors which control wages and prices, but three Cabinet Ministers essayed this task at a conference of representatives of organized labor which took place in London on Dec. 1.

Delegates to the number of about 1,000 of the great trade unions were present, and the members of the Government who addressed them were Mr. Asquith, Prime Minister; Mr. McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, while Mr. Henderson, President of the Board of Education and the representative of labor, taken into the Cabinet at the time of the formation of the Coalition Ministry, presided over the gathering. This was the first occasion since the outbreak of hostilities on which members of the Government and the accredited representatives of the working elements of the country had come face to face to discuss the effects of the war on the financial and economic situation of the country. Thus the importance of the conference could hardly be exaggerated.

The nation as a whole is fully aware of its dependence at the present time upon the goodwill of the industrial classes. Vast numbers of men have left the ranks of labor for those of the army, and on the limited numbers who remain in civil employment has fallen the burden of supplying the greatly increased amount of energy needed to insure that the naval and military requirements are adequately met. The country is anxious to be just, and even generous, to all who are fighting its battles in any sphere of activity, but asks in return that those who are profiting from the tragedy of war should be fully conscious of their responsibilities as members of a great voluntary army, and that no undue advantage should be taken of the necessities of the State and the absence of their fellow-men from customary vocations.

Every question has two sides. The urgent needs of the country demand that men whose labors at all times are arduous should work at greater pressure and for longer hours than in times of peace. In return they receive higher wages and consider themselves entitled to improve their style of living as some reward for greater effort made. The justice of this claim can only be admitted. On the other hand, the welfare of the State must also be accorded proper consideration. Circumstances have caused the rate of wages in many directions to rise to an artificial level, and it is

this situation which is causing the most serious anxiety.

The country at the present time is spending far beyond its normal margin of income, after providing for ordinary necessities. Only about 20 per cent. of its annual outlay on the present scale is provided from taxation. Of the remaining 80 per cent. a proportion is furnished from current savings and a proportion from accumulated capital and other means, so that the greater part of the expenditure on the war is being provided from borrowings. Every rise in wages must increase the amount of those borrowings as the cost of the commodities required by the Government is bound to advance in relation to the rate of wages paid by manufacturers and others. Not only so, but every successive upward stage in the wage scale has a direct bearing on the cost of living, and it is possible to continue indefinitely in a vicious circle sending up prices in all directions, so that in the end the country might find its obligations beyond its capacity to bear, and more especially if those who benefit most from the heavy expenditure do not return a fair share of their income to the Government in the form of loans.

Nor must it be overlooked that not every section of the community is engaged in professions or crafts that derive advantages from the war outlays. The middle classes who provide the bulk of the direct taxation have on the whole been losers, not gainers, from the catastrophe, and they are hit trebly hard by a situation which has often lowered their incomes, raised the cost of living, and increased enormously their burden of taxation.

The cost of living is still rising. The advance since the outbreak of war has been upward of 40

## The Great Rise in Bond Values

In July, August and September, when all the "experts" were predicting still lower prices for bonds, we persistently urged clients to purchase all the high-grade railroad issues. Many of them did; a few listened to the superficial and did not.

Bonds have since risen rapidly. Are they headed for still higher prices? This question is being answered currently in our Service, and at the same time the whole financial trend for the year 1916 is being foreshadowed in our weekly analyses and studies of fundamental conditions.

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per cent., in spite of the steps taken by the Government to prevent a prodigious rise in certain commodities by effecting large purchases of sugar, wheat, and meat, and there can be no finality to the movement if wages are to be continuously advanced.

Thus it is to their own interest quite as much as to that of other sections of the community that the working classes should realize this simple economic fact and refrain from demanding any further increase of remuneration. It is, of course, urged that the manufacturers are reaping handsome gains from the Government work that is being carried out with the labor of the masses, but a very large part of these profits are to go back to the State in the form of income or super taxes and the excess profits tax, which between them can absorb 60 per cent. of the increment, while in the case of a workshop taken over by the Government under the Munitions of War act the percentage is very appreciably larger. The worker is not asked to give anything back, but it is not expecting too much that he should lend part of his excess earnings to the Government so that the monetary needs of the country may be met without undue strain and resort to questionable methods which must retard financial recovery after the war is at an end.

The result of the conference was the acceptance of a resolution in favor of commending to the favorable consideration of all trade unions the appeals contained in the speeches of Ministers, and it now rests with the Government to elaborate a savings scheme which will act as a magnet on the contents of the working man's pocket.

### Damages for Conversion

By M. L. HAYWARD, B. C. L.

YEARS ago a great legal writer declared that it was the duty of every person "to live honestly, to hurt no man, and to give every one his due," but many people will not live up to these excellent rules and, therefore, the law has to provide various remedies for the benefit of the injured parties.

For instance, "A" wrongfully takes possession of "B's" property, or, rightfully having "B's" property in his possession, disposes of it for his own benefit, or, to use a legal term, "converts" it to his own use. The law is well settled and it is common knowledge that in such a case "B" can enter action against "A" for damages, and, if he succeeds, can recover from "A" the value of the property at the time "A" disposed of it or "converted" it to his own use.

This rule gives rise to no difficulty in the case of ordinary goods and chattels, which usually vary very little in value, but if the property converted happens to be corporate stock which is listed on the Stock Exchanges and subject to wide fluctuations, cases often arise which present considerable difficulty.

Suppose, for instance, that "A" is a broker who bought for "B" some Bethlehem Steel stock a year ago, and later on disposes of it for his own benefit. "B" sues "A" for damages, and the question then is, What time is to be taken in fixing the value of the stock for the purpose of determining the damages "A" will have to pay "B"? It will be seen at a glance that if the present value is taken instead of the value a year ago it will make an enormous difference in the amount of damages "A" would have to pay.

On this point very different rules have been laid down by the different State courts, but the view held by a majority of the courts is that the measure of damages is the highest price which the stock attained between the time that "A" disposed of it and a reasonable time after the "conversion" came to the knowledge of "B."

This rule has been laid down in Indiana, New Jersey, New York, Tennessee, North Dakota, and the United States Federal courts, with Illinois and Iowa in doubt.

Another view is that the damages are fixed at the highest price which the stock may have attained between the time of the "conversion" and the time of the trial.

This rule has been adopted in the States of California and Pennsylvania, and is probably the law in Nevada as well.

The third view is that the value of the stock at the time of its "conversion" is to be taken as the proper measure of damages the same as in the case of ordinary chattels.

This is the law in Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, and Michigan, with Illinois and Iowa in doubt.

In England the courts have held that "B" recovers the highest value of the stock between the date of the "conversion" and the date to which "A" was to carry it.

## The Tax Problem in France

**Though It Is Recognized That Additional Taxation to Pay War's Cost Is Inevitable, All Classes Are Bitterly Opposed to an Income Tax, Which the French Look Upon as Invading the Rights of the Individual**

Special Correspondence of The Annalist

PARIS, Dec. 6.

IN spite of the wide and unbridgeable gulf at present existing between the French and German nations, their respective Governments have at least one theory in common—neither have dared to attempt the imposition of any fresh taxation on their peoples during the present war. That it will eventually come to pass, and that it will be laid on with a fairly heavy hand, nobody has the slightest doubt, but on what basis it will be imposed as far as this country is concerned it is yet too early to say. According to the German Chancellor of the Exchequer, France will be called upon to disburse some of her enormous gold reserve, which has always been a feature of the national finance, in payment of indemnities. Paris, however, regards this point of view as somewhat oversanguine—is rude enough, in fact, to call it one of those illusions which often cloud and begot great minds, and is more concerned in discussing the form which the inevitable national taxation will eventually take.

### POPULAR DISAPPROVAL

There is little question that one tax from which Frenchmen have long enjoyed immunity will come into being, namely, the income tax. It will no doubt be remembered that when M. Caillaux was at the helm of the Governmental ship as Finance Minister, this proposition—of which he was undoubtedly the instigator—first began to take shape. It was immediately followed by a great outcry, and denounced as an unworthy and almost infamous suggestion, closely akin to blackmail. Posters appeared on the walls showing Government officials invading the sanctity of the home, performing inquisitorial rites and even breaking open those ineffectual safes (or wardrobes) in which so many of the middle-class keep their Panama or Ville de Paris bonds, their rentes, and the many other securities of the small investor to whose requirements this country has always catered so successfully.

The French bourgeoisie as a class—saving, thrifty, in some cases parsimonious—has consistently shown an extreme dislike to declaring its income, or the source thereof, to the State, and this secretiveness was no doubt exploited very effectively by the moneyed classes who, holding similar views, saw their own revenues largely depleted if the detested measure became law. The recent (at that date) imposition of the 5 per cent. tax on all dividends derived from foreign investments, and the doubling of the original 1 per cent. tax on foreign securities listed here, had already given them a foretaste of what might be expected from a sequence of Socialistic Governments, and the corresponding growth of class prejudice which they were supposed, rightly or wrongly, to engender.

### EVADING TAXES

Many expedients were resorted to by the holders of foreign securities with a view to "dodging" these contributions to the national exchequer. Bonds were bought abroad, registered in the names of Swiss bankers, (among others,) who retained them in safe custody, collecting the coupons at maturity for their unpatriotic clients. In a similar manner, the death duties were often evaded, but the Government developed a very shrewd and vigilant eye when this *modus operandi* became more widely known, with unpleasant results to those who were "wise" enough to work the oracle, but who had the ill-luck to be subsequently found out.

England is the only country engaged in the conflict which has not only been able to raise the income tax, but has had the courage to double it at one bound. The conditions prevailing in a conscript and a voluntary-service country are not, however, analogous, and the difference between them becomes strikingly apparent here. With practically every healthy man in France between the ages of 18 and 48 mobilized and many others—even of a greater age—serving their country in other ways, it has been judged impossible to inflict any further taxation on the nation. Further, England pays her voluntary army on a very liberal scale, she is not, and is unlikely to be, in-

vaded, whereas France has still ten of her richest departments under the heel of the invader, and pays her soldiers 25 centimes a day. England remains one of the workshops for the world, even if in a more limited degree than before, but France's export trade, although recovering, is far below the normal level, and the moratorium of August, 1914, is still in force.

### TO TAX WAR PROFITS

The deficit in the revenue from indirect taxation for the nine months ended September last is 344,700,000 francs, compared with 1914, although the month itself shows an increase of some 100,000,000 francs. The advances to the State by the Bank of France, on account of war expenditure, now total 6,900,000,000 francs, and with such figures confronting one it is obvious that some new source of taxation will have to be tapped. France will almost certainly follow the lead of her neighbor and ally in the imposition of a tax on war profits.

Apart from the war, the cost of living in Paris has been on the up-grade for some years past, and it will not be an easy matter to suddenly force this to a still higher level until the country has had time to breathe and recover equilibrium. Which brings us back again to a reconsideration of that much-detested measure shelved just prior to the European conflict. Nevertheless, it is to be hoped that when the war is over the former antipathy to the income tax (the most logical form, after all) may gradually disappear, and French citizens will study the whole question without animosity and at a more correct angle. No one can expect to altogether escape the consequences of such a war as this, and those who live to enjoy even a reduced prosperity must remember they do so at the expense of the many thousands who died to defend not only their country, but the rights and privileges of all her citizens alike.

### Grain and Cotton Markets

Chicago WHEAT					
—Dec.—		—May.—		Cash, No. 2	
High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Dec. 20.....	1.21 1/4 1.18 1/2	1.22 1/2 1.18 1/2	1.22 1/2 1.20 1/4	1.22	1.20 1/4
Dec. 21.....	1.24 1.21 1/2	1.25 1.22 1/2	1.24 1/2	1.24 1/2	..
Dec. 22.....	1.24 1.21 1/2	1.25 1.22 1/2	1.25 1.23 1/2	1.25	1.23 1/2
Dec. 23.....	1.25 1.20 1/2	1.26 1.22 1/2	1.24 1.23 1/2	1.24	1.23 1/2
Dec. 24.....	1.27 1.25 1/2	1.28 1.26	..	..	..
Dec. 25.....	Holiday.	..	..	..	..
Week's range.	1.27 1/2 1.18 1/2	1.28 1.18 1/2	1.25 1.20 1/4	1.25	1.20 1/4

CORN					
—Dec.—		—May.—		Cash, No. 2	
High.	Low.	High.	Low.	White.	Low.
Dec. 20.....	69 1/2 69	73 1/2 72 1/2	68 1/2 68	68 1/2	68
Dec. 21.....	70 1/2 69	74 72 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	..
Dec. 22.....	71 1/2 70 1/2	75 74 1/2	70 69 1/2	70	69 1/2
Dec. 23.....	71 1/2 70	75 73 1/2	70	70	..
Dec. 24.....	73 1/2 71 1/2	76 73 1/2	71 1/2 70 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2
Dec. 25.....	Holiday.	..	..	..	..
Week's range.	73 1/2 69	76 72 1/2	71 1/2 68	71 1/2	68

OATS					
—Dec.—		—May.—		Cash Standards.	
High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Dec. 20.....	41 1/2 41 1/2	45 1/2 44 1/2	43 42 1/2	43	42 1/2
Dec. 21.....	42 1/2 41 1/2	45 1/2 44 1/2	43 42 1/2	43	42 1/2
Dec. 22.....	42 1/2 42 1/2	46 1/2 45 1/2	43 42 1/2	43	42 1/2
Dec. 23.....	42 1/2 42	46 1/2 45 1/2	..	..	..
Dec. 24.....	43 1/2 43	47 1/2 46 1/2	..	38 1/2	..
Dec. 25.....	Holiday.	..	..	..	..
Week's range.	43 1/2 41 1/2	47 1/2 44 1/2	43 38 1/2	43 1/2	38 1/2

New York COTTON					
—Dec.—		—Jan.—		—Mar.—	
High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Dec. 20.....	11.85 11.85	12.00 11.80	12.30 12.18	12.30	12.18
Dec. 21.....	11.90 11.85	11.97 11.80	12.25 12.18	12.25	12.18
Dec. 22.....	11.90 11.82	11.92 11.86	12.22 12.15	12.22	12.15
Dec. 23.....	11.85 11.76	11.88 11.78	12.17 12.07	12.17	12.07
Dec. 24.....	11.90 11.85	11.90 11.86	12.20 12.12	12.20	12.12
Dec. 25.....	Holiday.	..	..	..	..
Week's range.	11.90 11.82	11.90 11.78	12.30 12.07	12.30	12.07

—May.— —July.— —Oct.—					
—Dec.—		—May.—		—July.—	
High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Dec. 20.....	12.56 12.43	12.00 12.50	12.41 12.30	12.41	12.30
Dec. 21.....	12.49 12.41	12.64 12.50	12.37 12.30	12.37	12.30
Dec. 22.....	12.46 12.38	12.60 12.52	12.33 12.24	12.33	12.24
Dec. 23.....	12.40 12.30	12.55 12.43	12.26 12.18	12.26	12.18
Dec. 24.....	12.50 12.40	12.66 12.54	12.35 12.23	12.35	12.23
Dec. 25.....	Holiday.	..	..	..	..
Week's range.	12.56 12.30	12.66 12.43	12.41 12.18	12.41	12.18

### A Traffic Gauge

Car movements on the Pennsylvania Railroad past Lewistown Junction:

First three weeks of December, 1915 and 1914:				
TOTALS EAST AND WEST				
1915 .....	72,585	54.9	50,718	45.1 132,308 100.0
1914 .....	62,680	58.2	45,110	41.8 107,790 100.0
Increase ...	9,905	15.8	14,608	32.4 24,507 22.7
Total movement Dec. 21, 1915, loads, 3,426; total, 5,850 cars.				
Daily average movement first twenty-one days of December, 1915, loads, 3,456; total, 6,300 cars.				



## A Regulated Monopoly in Great Britain

**How English Gas Companies, Under Parliamentary Control, Share Prosperity with the Consumer by Lowering Prices as Profits Rise and Increase the Consumer's Share by Reducing Capital**

Special Correspondence of The Annalist  
LONDON, Dec. 7.

WAR conditions impose a severe economic strain on the humblest citizens of a belligerent country no less than on other classes. Despite the high wages now being earned by so many British artisans, the cost of living remains the constant care of the housewife. In the cost of living, food, &c., predominate, but necessary public services are also of importance. It may be of interest therefore to describe how the war and the attendant financial dislocation have affected one necessary public utility service in this country—the sale of gas.

Conditions of public utility service in England differ from those in the United States as importantly as might be expected from the different geography of the two countries. But even in so closely packed an area as Greater London, with its seven million inhabitants, the sale of gas for lighting and heating purposes is necessarily in the hands of but few agencies. In the smaller towns outside the metropolis, this sale is usually a complete monopoly. Unlike electric lighting and tramway services, it has almost wholly escaped the invasions of municipal ownership, and remains in the hands of private companies. But, naturally enough, these are not allowed to enjoy their monopoly unrestricted. The authority that controls their operations, generally speaking, is Parliament, not the municipal assembly of the town in which they happen to operate. To give an idea of how this Parliamentary control works one may describe the position of one large company.

### LARGE EARNINGS

The Gas Light and Coke Company manufactures and sells gas for lighting and heating purposes over a large part of London and its neighborhood. It also does a considerable business in the sale of by-products of this manufacture, and to a large extent arranges itself, without the help of middlemen, for the purchase and shipment by sea of the coal and other things required in its business. For the last five years its gross earnings have averaged roughly \$25,000,000 annually, and its net earnings, after paying bond interest, &c., as well as working expenses, have averaged something near \$5,000,000. The common or ordinary stock outstanding exceeds \$30,000,000, the preferred capital is about \$33,000,000, and the bonds or debentures amount to some \$23,000,000.

It is in relation to this common stock and the dividend thereon that the effect of Parliament's control is seen. Regulation of gas undertakings by Parliamentary authority has been in force more or less for forty years. But the present position of this company is regulated by a series of acts of Parliament of later date. The amount of dividend which may be paid on the common stock is regulated in this way. A standard price of gas is taken of 3s. 2d. per 1,000 cubic feet—in the early days of the company the selling price to the public was 15s. per 1,000 cubic feet. With any increase or decrease in the selling price of gas above or below 3s. 2d. per 1,000 cubic feet, the dividend on the ordinary or common stock may vary from the standard rate authorized of 4 per cent. Further, by an act of 1903, the dividend is also regulated in relation to the redemption of ordinary stock by purchase or cancellation. This, however, only applies to distributions which exceed the standard rate of 4 per cent. Thus, before the company can pay a dividend of 4 1-3 per cent., it must set aside \$50,000 to a redemption fund; before paying 4 2-3 per cent., \$100,000 must be set aside; and before paying 5 per cent., \$150,000.

### SHARING PROFITS

It will be seen therefore that Parliament has so regulated the company's affairs that increased profits must be shared with the consumer by a reduction in the selling price. Also it has provided, by the regulations in regard to redemption, that a reduction in the capital outstanding out of the profits of good years shall increase the proportionate share which the consumer obtains from those profits. Thus, during the first half of 1914 (the accounts are made up half yearly) the price of gas was as low as 2s. 6d. per 1,000 cubic feet,

and the dividend was at the rate of £4 17s. 4d. per cent. With the war's outbreak during the second half of 1914, the price of coal and other items of expenditure rose so sharply that the price of gas was increased to 2s. 8d. per 1,000 cubic feet; and the dividend rate was reduced to £4 13s. 4d. per cent. These factors were still in operation during the first six months of the present year; the dividend was at the rate £4 4s. per cent., and the price of gas has been raised to 3s. per thousand cubic feet. It should be understood, however, that these alterations in the dividend represent not merely an automatic adjustment with the selling price of gas to the consumer, but also were affected by the total profits actually earned, including those from the sale of by-products.

### WAR NEWS DAY BY DAY

Sunday—Germany officially disavows all plots in the United States and warns plotters they are enemy's of the Fatherland. According to the Vienna dispatch the enemy in the district southeast of Bjeloplje, in Montenegro, has been entirely dispersed, with the capture of 1,930 prisoners. Noore Peak in Trentino, which dominates the Valley of the Astico, has been captured by the Italians. Operations on the Russian front consist of skirmishes near Riga, in which the Russians report the advantage in outpost fighting. Northwest of Dvinsk, Russian artillery disperses a German column. Artillery on the western front in the region of Frise bombards German trenches, and in the Beaulme district it silences German batteries and destroys organizations.

Monday—Artillery actions of unusual intensity mark today's operations along the western front. In Belgium, French and British artillery co-operating, violently bombard German trenches, from which suffocating gas was directed toward the English front, east of Ypres. Between Somme and the Oise, in the region of Dancourt, French guns destroy a German work. Beyond local artillery actions on the various Russian fronts and the dispersion of a German column north of Lake Mladziol, there is nothing to report from the Russian front. It is unofficially reported that Russia has withdrawn her troops from the Rumanian border and sent them to Bukovina. Constantinople announces that Turkish troops continue to destroy British defense works of all kinds near Kut-el-Amara. On the northern slopes of Moate San Michele Italian infantry captures an Austrian trench.

Tuesday—The British withdraw their troops from the Suvia Bay and Anzac regions in Gallipoli, but will hold their base at Sedd-el-Bahr on the tip of the peninsula. Greek troops have occupied Dolran station and the town, thus forming a barrier between the Bulgarian and Entente Allies' line. On the Russian front, in the region of Vidzy, the Russians drive back a German charge following a mine explosion. Moderate artillery activity prevails on the Italian front, increasing to vigorous proportions in the Chiasso section. On the western front the French report considerable activity on the part of the German artillery in Artois, and admit the evacuation of an outpost southeast of Vailly.

Wednesday—It is reported that Russia has bombarded the Port of Varna, Bulgaria, completely destroying the town, and landing sufficient infantry and artillery to hold the town against any possibility of a successful Bulgarian attack. The Serbian capital has been moved to Rome. Near Novo Aleximec, the Russians repel a German attempt to assume the offensive. In Persia the Russians occupy Kum, eighty miles southwest of Teheran. On the western front the Germans capture a British sap, while in the Vosges the French capture part of the German defenses at Hartmanns-Weilerkopf and 1,300 prisoners. In the Pleszo Basin the Italians retake an advance trench previously lost.

Thursday—Lieut. Gen. Sir Archibald Murray has been appointed to succeed Sir Charles Monro as British commander at the Dardanelles. Sir Charles Monro will command the First British Army in France, succeeding Sir Douglas Haig, who will take supreme command of the British forces in France and Flanders. On the western front in the Vosges, at Hartmanns-Weilerkopf, the Germans regain a footing in a section of the trenches which were captured by the French yesterday. On the rest of the western front the artillery activity was general, with damage to German defenses near Lille and on the heights of the Meuse. Italian artillery is active in the Valleys of Tyrol and the Trentino. Constantinople reports hostile attacks at Sedd-el-Bahr repulsed. On the Russian front, in the region of Jacobstadt and Dvinsk, Russian artillery disperses Germans, carrying outworks, and in Galicia, west of Grembowia, they lose a height, then drive the foe back.

Friday—The Austrians in Montenegro have halted their advance, and are fortifying themselves over the entire front in Sanjak. It is reported that Germany has informed the Greek Government that it will attack Saloniki by Jan. 15. The Berlin official report announces the recapture of the main peak of Hartmanns-Weilerkopf, in the Vosges Mountains, while in the French report announcement is made that French troops return to their positions on the north slopes of this summit, which they previously occupied, and that they are strengthening their positions to the south and southeast for a distance of one and a quarter miles. The situation on the Russian front is unchanged. In Persia the Russians dislodge enemy insurgents from the region of the village of Arbarik. South of Hamadan the Russians occupy Assabad Pass. On the Irak front, near Kut-el-Amara, Turkish artillery sinks two enemy monitors in Tigris, and cause an explosion on board another by a direct hit. The general situation on the Italian front is unchanged.

Saturday—British casualties to date are officially placed at 523,227 killed, wounded, and missing. As a result of the sinking of the Yasaka Maru, it is thought that Japan may soon take an active part in the war. Severe fighting continues around Hartmanns-Weilerkopf, but with no decisive result, nor was any change of an important character reported from the other fronts.

## Selling Phantom Grain

**Sixty Bushels Dealt in on Chicago Market for Every One Received, and Brokers Fear War Tax May Reduce Sales**

Special Correspondence of The Annalist  
CHICAGO, Dec. 24.

THE Board of Trade's protest against the war tax has two keen edges. President Canby is reported to have told Washington early this month that the tax of 1 cent per \$100 worth of sales of grain and provisions, nearly all grain, amounted last year to \$2,000,000, or more than three times the amount intended for collection from this source when the law was passed.

How much trading is done on the Board of Trade here has always been a secret, also a mystery, but if the \$2,000,000 estimate is correct any man with an accurate pencil can figure out a lot of things. He will find, for illustration, that the total trading here last year amounted to nearly 50,000,000,000 bushels of grain—25,000,000,000 sold and 25,000,000,000 bought. There was received less than 400,000,000 bushels—all primary markets combined received little more than 1,000,000,000 bushels, a new high record—and so there were 60 bushels sold for every bushel received here.

### SEEKS AID OF FARMERS

The management of the board is urging the farmers to back up the protest against the size of the war tax, but the figures read out before the granger brotherhood will suggest other ways of saving a million or two. For instance, if the commission of \$15—\$7.50 on 10,000 bushels one way—were reduced to \$14 more than \$2,000,000 would accrue to somebody. The average price of grain here last year was close to 80 cents a bushel. Without the war in Europe it might have been nearer 60 cents. The statistician's computation basis for trading is 10,000 bushels of wheat, 4,000 bushels of corn, and about 2,000 bushels of oats. Twenty-five billion bushels equal eighteen times the size of the wheat crop, five times the corn crop, and three times the oats crop.

If all other grain Exchanges in the country combined did not exceed the total of the Chicago Board of Trade the tax more than doubled the official estimate when the law was framed. There is no tax on spot grain, merely on the futures. Representatives of leading exchanges worked hard with Congressional committees to secure that much concession, the understanding being that deliveries within thirty days constitute a cash transaction, as a rule. There are many exceptions, as, for illustration, when grain is sold early in the month for delivery the second half of the same month or any time thereafter. The great bulk of cash grain trading that is not actually within the ordinary definition of spot transactions, however, is comparatively small. The Chicago Exchange does more hedging business, which the trade does not regard as speculative and which is not in the strict sense of the term, than all others in North America put together. In this respect it is indeed greater than all others in the world put together.

### CHICAGO'S PREDOMINANCE

Kansas City, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Toledo, and New York, and even Liverpool and other foreign Exchanges, are more like satellites. There is no other grain market big enough to take orders of many millions of bushels at a time without temporary dislocation of values. A large part of the trading done here is by room traders or scalpers, who act as a sort of governor upon the market. If it were not for their ceaseless striving for the fleeting one-sixteenth of one cent a bushel the reservoir would at times be overwhelmed with great waves coming in, and there would be equal disturbance when those great waves suddenly rolled out. The real reason why Chicago is the world's grain centre, of course, is that the grain is here or on its way here all of the time.

These facts were submitted to the legislators, some of whom were more or less impressed by them, but they could not be shown that the proposed tax was a discrimination either against the commodities dealt in here and upon other grain Exchanges or against the grain Exchange as an institution. Only future deliveries of grain and provisions are taxed, not future deliveries of live stock or steel rails or anything else, except theoretically. Furthermore, any persons are free to trade at any time in grain and provisions outside the Exchanges and pay no tax. Theoretically they can.

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OF all the Christmases which have ever been, Saturday was the one of greatest contrasts. While the Western Hemisphere was enjoying the blessings and fruits of peace, three thousand miles away, across the international highway, millions, hundreds of millions, of people were beset with the misery attending the most disastrous happening in all the world's history. And their misery was not alone the misery of mourning for the millions who have given up their lives for what is, or what they believed to be, a righteous cause, but the additional suffering of insufficiency of the good things which the rest of the world, and we in particular, have in plenty—in greater plenty, by an irony of fate, because of what they are suffering.

The nations were knit together before the war by commercial and financial relations more closely than they had ever been before. Some of these relations have withstood the shock and the fortunes of war; others have been disrupted, but only to be renewed when trade reclaims the supremacy which temporarily has been assumed by war. If Europe had been thrown entirely on her own resources, as the central empires practically were soon after hostilities began, we would have lost our peaceful trade with Europe and no war trade would have taken its place. Our economic experience of the past year would then have been very different indeed. It could hardly have escaped being a disastrous experience, for, while we could live without our foreign trade, we could not thrive as we have in recent months without that trade.

Our prosperity this year having received its stimulus from the vast orders which poured into this country chiefly from the countries at war, but also from many others cut off from their usual sources of supply, will it remain unchecked when the extraordinary demands of war cease and when Europe again seeks a place in the markets of

the world? Our advantage over other trading nations will not cease immediately upon the coming of peace, for not without time and great effort will Europe be reconverted from an arsenal into a workshop. Nor need the advantage be lost measurably at all if by energy, foresight, and good management this country seeks when peace comes to retain the leadership which has been given us as the fortune of war. War trade will cease, but other trade will grow as the world again goes on with its development, not ended, but only checked, for even this struggle will not change human nature nor the direction of human effort. The mastery of trade then will not be our present easy mastery, but our leadership need not be yielded up if we care to retain it. Resourcefulness and energy will be needed, but this nation may fairly lay claim to possession of both.

MORE data than is yet available is needed for a close study of the net result of our trade and financial transactions with the world, but a valuable addition to that data has been made in the report issued last week by Mr. Loree on his inquiry into the amount of railroad securities held abroad. This is the second report on a study which is to be continued and which, as the work is carried further, will throw still more light on a subject about which heretofore we have had but very vague information. Mr. Loree's figures show that in a period nominally of six months, but actually nearer five months, we took back from Europe of railroad securities alone about \$480,000,000 par value. On the basis of less exact information, which, however, is supported by much collateral evidence, it is estimated that during the whole of this year we have repurchased something like \$1,500,000,000 of our stocks and bonds of a probable market value of about \$1,200,000,000. In addition we have loaned upward of \$800,000,000 to foreign markets, and have received from abroad \$400,000,000 in gold. These three items total \$2,400,000,000.

As this sum exceeds our merchandise trade balance for the year by about \$600,000,000, it would appear at first glance that the sales of securities have been overstated. There are other facts to be considered, however, which go far toward supporting this estimate. From the \$2,400,000,000 which other countries have provided here through gold shipments, sales of securities, and borrowings we must deduct sums which have not yet been spent, for these, of course, have not yet figured in our foreign trade returns. It seems probable that, allowing for the unexpended balance of the Anglo-French loan and of other loans, European Governments have on deposit here probably \$200,000,000. Advance payments on war orders to a probable total of \$400,000,000 have been made on goods not yet shipped. Moreover, a large amount of private funds have been sent to this country since the outbreak of the war for safe keeping. Many months ago one bank alone held upward of \$40,000,000 of such funds. The total may well account for another \$200,000,000. These three items foot up \$800,000,000. Deducting these from the \$2,400,000,000 there is left \$1,600,000,000.

This comes very near equaling our net trade balance, for against our gross balance of \$1,800,000,000 we have to offset the unreported balance against us, which is much smaller this year than in previous years, but may yet have reached a total of \$200,000,000. If it did our net balance would be reduced to \$1,600,000,000. Our international accounts would balance on these figures. They are, of course, subject to many qualifications, but these qualifications may

in turn come pretty nearly offsetting each other. Consideration of these figures at least leaves little ground on which to question the estimate that we have been repurchasing our securities this year at the rate of \$100,000,000 in market value a month. At that rate it would probably take less than three years to buy back all our securities which are still left abroad, and only about half of that time to offset the balance by the loans which we are making if we continue to make them at the rate at which we have granted them in recent months.

## A Gold Controversy

Editor of The Annalist:

WERE it mine to arbitrate the controversy in THE ANNALIST of Dec. 20 between Mr. Blumlein and Professor Agger, I think I should be compelled to declare both contestants wrong and to render judgment in favor of the Sheriff.

Both agree—and I concur—that fiat standards have "been substituted for the gold standard within the various warring nations." But thereupon they part company—Mr. Blumlein urging that the quotation of \$4.65 on English sterling in New York means a "reduced valuation of gold in this country," Professor Agger insisting that it "means a higher price for gold in the United States than in England." And I assert that it means neither the one nor the other, but merely that American possessors of sterling exchange can sell a bill for only \$4.65 of gold here, because in England it will command currency that exchanges against gold in England—when it exchanges at all—for only approximately \$4.68 in gold, or will buy goods in England only to the extent that \$4.68 of gold would buy them. But the New York holder of exchange on London must turn this exchange into purchasing power available for use in America. So he must sell it here on a gold basis, else he, or some one in his stead, must become a purchaser of goods in England at the present range of English paper prices for commodities.

It is not true—at all events it is not necessarily true—that gold has fallen in purchasing power in England or has risen here, but only that the circulating medium of England is depreciated in terms of gold; not that gold buys here more or less than gold in England, but that English paper money, under suspended redemption, buys less there than gold buys here. If sterling exchange were redeemed in gold in London, the discount could not fall by a differential greater than that imposed by banking, transportation, and insurance charges—say three points. The puzzle should then solve easily, once it were recognized, as both contestants actually recognize that gold redemption is not now maintained in England. In the American market exchange is selling at a ratio with gold, reporting the ratio of exchange in England between the English medium in actual circulation, the medium in which the bill of exchange is settled, and the gold in which, if redemption were maintained, the bill would be settled. H. J. DAVENPORT.

University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., Dec. 22.

Editor of The Annalist:

MUCH as I appreciate a fuller explanation, thanks to the courtesy of Professor Agger and THE ANNALIST, I am obliged to add again, after studying the exact details of the explanation, that I find it to contain a difficulty parallel to that already mentioned. Taking the figures in the reply of Professor Agger, we have the following:

$$113.002 \text{ grains} = \text{£}1 \\ = \$4.866$$

When the preponderance of incoming gold in the shape of pounds is quoted at \$4.65 we are exchanging  $4.65 \times 113.002$  or our 107.985 ounces for 4.866

113.002 ounces coming to us.

If I, as an Englishman, have 113.002 ounces of gold and wish to get \$4.866 for them instead of \$4.65 for the purpose of spending the money to advantage, I would hand in my bullion at the United States Mint. Suppose this procedure were to rule to the maximum extent that circumstances permitted; that would mean that the English gold shipments, instead of being coined in England, would be sent here for coinage before they were spent. There may be technical objections to this form of disposition, but if we waive these for the moment we can nevertheless deal with the consequences of such a procedure, if it actually were put into effect. The English would then get \$4.866 for their 113.002 ounces of gold, and the exchange



# In the Market Place

## The "Stocking Banks" Stray Thoughts From the Neighborhood of the Stock

By EDWARD TINGLE

THE world was astounded and Prussia particularly discomfited when France promptly paid the enormous indemnity exacted by Prussia following the war of 1870-71. That she could produce so much actual hard cash practically without delay, without waiting for the tedious working of elaborate financial machinery, was little short of miraculous. As every one now knows, the tremendous result was accomplished by the people generally placing at the disposal of the Government the contents of their "stocking banks." Not only during the troublous times of war but as a matter of long custom, of generations of inculcated thrift, the French people had hoarded gold. The combined amount, when the emergency arose, was sufficient to rescue France from Prussian bondage.

With more general recognition since that war of the power of money to earn money, the French peasants have largely abandoned the "stocking banks" and teapot depositories. The merits of Government rentes and of sound industrial securities have appealed to them sufficiently to lure their gold from its hiding places. Without having that object definitely in view as was the case when the war indemnity was paid, during many years since, they have come again to the aid of their country and have furnished much of the capital that made possible the great industrial progress in France which the present war has interrupted.

Far-seeing financiers made it possible for the peasant to invest his savings by issuing securities in small denominations. The investor who could not consider the purchase of a stock or bond costing 500 or 1,000 francs found it perfectly easy to buy securities of from 50 to 100 francs par value yielding an income which while in individual cases small, was still quite appreciable. The aggregate return has been enormous and, as pointed out, of the greatest value to the country.

With the excellent results obtained by the diversion of the fruits of French thrift from unproductive hiding places into avenues of investment profitable to individual and country kept in mind, it is gratifying to observe the beginning of a movement in the same direction in our own country.

During the recent great activity in the stock market, perhaps the most striking feature has been the extraordinary buying of "odd lot" shares, that is to say, in less than 100-share units. Thousands of orders were for ten shares or less. Every section of the country seemed to participate in the purely speculative, but many purchases of substantial stock were made for the legitimate investment of savings.

It is not to be denied that we Americans merit the criticism of heedless and selfish extravagance, but it is evident that there is a country-wide disposition toward greater thrift and self-denial. That it is a disposition the fostering of which is highly desirable to promote personal and national welfare is axiomatic. Among the most effective means to this end would be the offering of sound bonds and industrial securities generally in such small denominations that they would be within the means of the small investor who, given such opportunity for profitable saving, could be shown the ease and desirability of taking advantage of it. It would be a strong inducement to prevent the needless expenditure of a ten-dollar note if it were worth while to invest it in a good security and the way to do so were at hand.

Several substantial industrial concerns have recognized this economic truth and are issuing their securities in easily bought denominations. A vast amount of good, and no harm, would result if the custom were more widely extended. That, even without the further growth of a disposition toward thrift the signs of which, however, are daily more discernible, great monetary reserves in the possession of possible small investors are available, the reports of the postal saving banks and savings banks sufficiently prove.

Why not give these reserves profitable employment and encourage the accumulation of others? Utilize the contents of the "stocking banks" and help the refilling of them.

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## Exchange

ONE of the members of the Executive Committee of a small corporation learned of a chance to turn a handsome bit of business into his company if the management acted promptly, but it needed the authorization of the committee to make the contract binding, so he called up his fellow-members to see if they could meet him. Then he notified the President of the corporation, and the committee soon got together. It spent several hours in consultation and telephoning and landed the order at a price which meant a big profit. When the meeting ended the man who had started it looked around for the little brown envelopes and then bluntly asked for his \$20 gold piece. But the President would not give it to him. He called the member's attention to the by-laws, which said that any duly authorized meeting must be called by the President. He ruled that the meeting just ended had been called by the Director who wanted his fee, and as such could not be made the occasion for a distribution of the customary gold pieces.

TO an innocent customer who remarked that it had come as a great surprise to him to learn that there are 102 persons in this State with an annual income of \$500,000 or more a banker replied:

"You mean that there are 102 persons who confess it."

WHEN a man is able to amass the \$75,000 necessary to the acquisition of a seat on the New York Stock Exchange by working six months on the Curb, it would be interesting to know how much he expects to earn in six months on the Big Board.

THE stock trader looks at the market as it appears two inches from his face," said one of the leading bond merchants of Wall Street in discussing the difference between the two types of traders. "The bond trader takes a broader view of the market and looks at it from a good distance and with a clear view. The stock trader is a student of news, of politics, of supply and demand. The bond trader is a student of values, of earnings, and of capacity. When the market goes down the stock trader holds on to his high-grade securities and sells the low-grade securities. The bond trader, on the other hand, under the same conditions, sells the high-priced bonds and holds on to the low-priced bonds. The bond yielding a small percentage is selling too high when the 'break comes' as viewed by the successful bond trader, and he must sell. The bond yielding a high rate will take care of itself, he concludes. I do not believe that the best bond trader would become the best stock trader if he changed his field of speculation. The fields are distinct and the types of experts are developed along opposite lines."

THE holiday spirit has been quenched in the breast of one of the most liberal men in Wall Street. He is a partner in a brokerage house, and he planned to make a generous year-end distribution to his clerks. A few days before Christmas one of his married men came to him and said that he had to raise \$650 at once. He had been receiving his salary regularly, and there was no reason for the firm to help him out of personal financial difficulties, but after a consultation of partners the money was supplied, with the understanding that it should be regarded as a gift and not as a loan, and that as such it should preclude the recipient from any distribution at the end of the year. A few days later the other employees received a liberal money bonus, and over the chorus of thanks that reached the partners was heard a wail from the man who had set his own figure a short while before complaining that he had been overlooked. What the disgruntled partner said to him would not look well on any Christmas card.

## The Two Bond Markets

THERE are few business days in which an active bond dealer does not have at least one customer who insists on buying nothing but listed securities. The phrase "listed on the New York Stock Exchange" seems to be a magic token with numerous investors who are getting their first experience with bonds; in case of the more seasoned client the dealer finds frequently that a listed bond is desired simply because the man likes to see his holdings quoted, if not every day, at least every few days. Again—and this is the most potent reason of all—there is the investor who wants a market available for his bonds at all times, and he believes that the Stock Exchange is the only place where a seller can always find a buyer without a long wait, and also without offering his wares down in a sacrificial manner.

The amateur investor, if the expression may be used, very often believes that the listing of a bond on the Stock Exchange puts the Exchange in the place of a guarantor of the bond. This is a thought that bond men take pains to disprove.

The real worth of a bond as an investment is not determined by the Stock Exchange. This is a matter for bond houses to devote their attention to, and it is largely for this reason that the primary bond market is off and not on the Stock Exchange. Eminent financial students have estimated that fully 90 per cent. of the bonds sold in New York's financial district are distributed "over the counter," the remaining 10 per cent. being handled on the Exchange. It is known that comparatively little of the tremendous liquidation of our bonds by Europe this year has been done on the Exchange. Even of the well-known listed bonds only a fraction sold for London, Paris, and Berlin have figured on the ticker.

The paramount value of a listing, of course, is the market afforded. Institutions are important buyers of bonds at times when they have funds which cannot be used in other ways. A corporation with a big cash balance in a dull business period, for instance, finds it can make more of an income by putting the money into securities than leaving it in bank. When it buys, the corporation intends to take its money out of bonds at some future date, and when that time comes a market is needed in which quick sales may be made. This sort of buyer, bond dealers say, generally insists upon listed bonds because the place is always available where buyers abound.

This is not to say that a ready market does not obtain for the majority of unlisted bonds. It is a fact, however, that there are numerous sound issues, largely of the industrial and public utility departments, whose market is limited to comparatively few firms.

It is safe to say that in the last three years the outside market has become much more "open" than it was before. One reason to this end is that the banks have gone into the bond business on a greater scale, thus affording a larger number of dealers in all sort of issues than used to exist. Another reason lies in the growth of convertible bonds. Many persons who used to confine their investments to stocks have of late years been introduced by salesmen to the merits of bonds that may be converted into stocks under attractive terms. As the market for bonds has been expanded in this way, the number of dealers has increased, and interest in issues which might be obscure under old conditions is widened among dealers and brokers to the advantage of the investor.

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# Foreign Correspondence

## MAY POSTPONE INCOME TAX

### French Senate Opposes Inauguration of Plan Before 1916—Stock Market Strong

By Cable to The Annalist

PARIS, Dec. 24.

THE Bourse was unusually strong this week. French railway stocks are coming into favor. Rentes were unchanged. The Spanish group was firm. The better class Mexican securities were in demand, and the market for American rails was firm.

The weekly return of the Bank of France makes a strong showing. Advances to the State on account of war finance were written down 2,400,000,000 francs, and note circulation was reduced 245,000,000 francs. The Budget Commission is pressing Finance Minister Ribot to put the income tax scheme into operation during 1916. The project is strongly opposed, however, and the Senate suggests a postponement of the plan until 1917. Discussion of the taxation of war profits is also proceeding.

## LONDON MARKET ACTIVE

### High-Class Securities Show Substantial Improvement—French Loan Now Popular

By Cable to The Annalist

LONDON, Dec. 24.

THE markets closed the week on Thursday, adjourning for the Christmas holidays in good spirits, in spite of the absence of definitely favorable military news and some apprehension regarding the Austro-American dispute over the sinking of the Ancona.

The principal feature of the week was the substantial improvement in gilt-edged securities. The 4½ per cent. war loan has now recovered all the loss caused by the Exchequer bond issue last week, buying being attributed partly to the desire to improve the price, in view of the year-end balance sheets, and partly in anticipation of a new long-term war loan early in 1916, into which the existing loan would carry conversion rights. Sales of Exchequer bonds are believed to have been in fair volume, and the demand will undoubtedly expand after the turn of the year, when large sums will be disbursed in dividends and interest and the banks will be at liberty to invest more freely.

The French loan has caught the popular fancy owing to the speculative element imparted by the exchange situation, and as much as 1½ per cent. premium has been given for fully paid scrip. The first coupon, due in February, 1916, will be paid at the Bank of England at the fixed rate of 27.50 francs to the pound, but future coupons are payable in France, and therefore at the rate of exchange prevailing when such payments fall due.

The only speculative market to receive attention was that for rubber shares, of which a con-

siderable volume was absorbed, the firm prices reflecting the strength of the market for that commodity, which is considered more stable than when the quotation was 1 shilling per pound lower. There was little business in American railroad shares, but an important turnover in bond issues. The demand on the money market was increased by seasonal requirements of cash, and credit borrowers are paying up to 4½ per cent. for loans into 1916. The same reason brought a larger supply of bills on the market, and discount rates advanced further.

Details were published on Tuesday of the Treasury's scheme for the mobilization of American and Canadian securities for exchange purposes. Only dollar securities, or securities convertible into dollars, will be accepted unless interest has been paid regularly since the date of issue, and no stock paying a dividend of less than 3 per cent., regularly paid since Jan. 1, 1913, will be acceptable. Amounts of less than \$25,000 must be submitted through a member of the Stock Exchange. Larger amounts can be sent direct to the Treasury. The arrangements are considered satisfactory, especially as there is a good prospect of maintaining a free market, the Government being agreeable that sales direct to you shall continue.

## BRITISH INDUSTRIAL PROFITS

### How War Has Affected Earnings of Three Important Corporations in Widely Separated Lines

Special Correspondence of The Annalist

LONDON, Dec. 7.

THREE important industrial enterprises carrying on entirely different classes of business have issued their annual reports during the last few days. These are Great Britain's premier shipping company, the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation; the great cotton spinning firm of J. & P. Coats; and the shipbuilding undertaking of John I. Thornycroft & Co., famous constructors of torpedo boats and the smaller type of war vessels. It is interesting to take note of their achievements because of the wholly exceptional conditions which have prevailed and which are reflected directly on undertakings of the kind referred to.

The steamship company has greatly extended its authority and sphere of operations during the last year by the acquisition of the British India Steam Navigation Company, which, having adopted what is described as a "simplified" form of accounts, has succeeded in rendering useful and accurate comparison between the results for the twelve months ended September 30 last and previous profits almost impossible. All that appears with distinctness is that the net income returned is a sum of £494,000, or about £140,000 more than in the previous twelve months, when the British India business had not been absorbed, and that the additional amount required to maintain the distribution at 15 per cent. on the enlarged capital resulting from the acquisition is £131,000.

This enlargement amounted to £1,338,000, partly in preferred and partly in deferred stock, and, while the return is a fine one, it has to be confessed that the earnings as shown fall short of expectations when the remarkable height to which freights have soared is given due weight. The explanation may be that the company's vessels have only limited cargo capacity, owing to the high speed required by the mail contract and the large space occupied by the mails and parcel post.

Moreover, a substantial number of the company's ships have been requisitioned by the Government, and the rate of charter for these boats has been very moderate. So far as may be judged from the position disclosed, there will be nothing to go to the Government on account of "excess" profits under the Finance act, as the best two of the three previous years with which comparison

can be made for the purpose of ascertaining the "excess," if any, clearly give profits for the combined companies considerably larger than those now shown.

Nor will the Exchequer be replenished from the activities of J. & P. Coats, although their net income for the year to June 30 of £2,599,000, in contrast with £2,634,000, was more satisfactory than had been generally anticipated, having regard to the large amount of capital embarked or at credit in Continental countries, both friendly belligerent and enemy. The total amount so employed is rather above £5,000,000, and the future of these assets must be causing the Directors no little concern. However, without any aid from them in the last twelve months, and with neither the American nor the home trade in a very flourishing state, the company maintained its ordinary share dividend at the very excellent rate of 30 per cent. and left in hand the fine sum of £1,379,000.

In John I. Thornycroft & Co. there is a concern which was expected to do well, and has indeed amassed expansive profits from the carrying out of Government contracts. Its balance sheet is made up for a period of six months and eleven days to July 11 last, and in that time its trading profits reached an amount of £267,000, as compared with £151,000 in the whole of the year 1914 and £47,000 in the whole of 1913. Net profits are proportionately better, as a smaller sum is now allowed for depreciation than in either of the two last-named periods; and, while shareholders will receive a return of 16 per cent. for the six months, in contrast with 8 per cent. in the preceding twelve months and only 2½ per cent. for 1913, it appears that about £78,000 will go back to the Government on account of "excess" earnings, as provided in the Budget.

In future the percentage of additional earnings which will accrue to the Exchequer will be still more substantial, as on July 11 the undertaking became a "controlled" establishment, under the Munitions of War act; that is to say, it became a Government factory, and as such will have to give up 80 per cent. of any additional income earned when contrasted with the two previous years.

## European Bank Statements

### Bank of England

Week ended Dec. 23

	1915.	Change From Previous Week.	1914.
Circulation .....	£35,007,000	+ £831,000	£36,220,000
Public deposits .....	53,134,000	+ 906,000	37,458,000
Private deposits .....	96,733,000	+ 4,564,000	115,405,000
Govt. securities .....	32,840,000	.....	14,805,000
Other securities .....	102,450,000	+ 5,585,000	103,293,000
Reserve .....	34,443,000	- 21,000	52,008,000
Prop. res. to liab. ....	22.70%	- 0.85%	34.41%
Bullion .....	51,001,000	+ 810,000	70,378,000
Bank rate .....	5%	.....	5%

### Bank of France

Dec. 23, 1915. Dec. 16, 1915. Dec. 9, 1915.

	France.	France.	France.
Gold .....	5,670,464,000	5,626,300,000	4,940,000,000
Silver .....	352,250,000	357,700,000	356,400,000
Circulation .....	13,201,108,000	13,440,500,000	14,070,400,000
Deposits .....	2,633,139,000	2,214,100,000	2,040,400,000
Bills discounted and extended.	2,231,244,000	2,212,000,000	2,109,400,000
Trens. deposits.	362,786,000	2,236,700,000	155,800,000
Advances .....	1,156,709,000	1,145,700,000	625,900,000

### Bank of Netherlands

Week ended Dec. 4

	1915.	1914.	1913.
	Dutch Guilders.	Dutch Guilders.	Dutch Guilders.
Gold .....	417,071,913	127,776,274	149,482,157
Silver .....	3,493,826	4,911,900	8,347,519
Bills discounted .....	76,970,787	175,000,144	90,737,393
Advances .....	90,600,585	132,688,174	81,567,783
Circulation .....	568,785,565	477,576,575	316,180,140
Deposits .....	36,555,688	21,886,708	4,417,142

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# Corporation News

## PUBLIC UTILITIES

### Edison Electric Illuminating Company

De Lancey Nicoll in his report as referee in the suit brought against the Board of Estimate to restrain it from revoking the franchise under which the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn has been doing business, has ruled that the Edison Company has no standing in court and dismisses the injunction suit as to this plaintiff, but ruled that the Amsterdam Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, which brought the suit, is still the owner of the franchise.

### Northern Indiana Gas & Electric Company

A petition has been filed with the Indiana Public Service Commission by the Northern Indiana Gas and Electric Company asking permission to buy the property of the General Service Company and the Indiana Lighting Company, the company to pay \$900,000 for the former company and \$4,500,000 for the latter.

### Second Avenue Company

Authorization has been given for the reorganization of the Second Avenue Company in an order permitting the receiver to settle claims against the old Metropolitan Street Railway, by which the Second Avenue Company will receive \$548,352 to be used by the company in paying off the company's indebtedness.

### Union Traction Company

The Union Traction Company has acquired land on the west bank of the Chicago River, for which \$3,592,000 was paid.

## RAILROADS

### Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

The Wisconsin Railroad Commission has authorized a bond issue of \$48,176,650 4 per cent. bonds maturing June 1, 1925, which will be used by the road in refunding a like amount of its 1910 4 per cent. French loan. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the National City Bank have purchased from the company \$2,856,000 of its general mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds due 1939, issued to refund a like amount of Dakota & Great Southern first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds maturing Jan. 1, 1915.

### Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company

At a special meeting of Directors, held in New York City last Monday, Arthur E. Sweet, for the last five years General Manager of the Rock Island, was elected Vice President and General Manager in charge of operations of the Denver & Rio Grande. He will assume his new office on Jan. 1.

### Kansas City, Mexico & Orient

The plan of reorganization of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway Company, prepared by the committee of which Lord Monson is Chairman and Samuel Untermyer counsel, provides for the following new securities: \$50,000,000 first mortgage fifty-year gold bonds, \$35,000,000 5 per cent non-cumulative convertible preferred stock, and \$35,000,000 common stock. Of these securities, \$15,000,000 first mortgage bonds, \$27,273,333 first preferred stock, and \$29,061,667 common stock are to be issued. The remaining amounts of each issue are to be reserved for future use. The estimated cash requirements of the company are placed at \$15,003,600. Estimated cash requirements are: To discharge two-year 6 per cent. gold notes, \$5,640,200; for payment to the committee representing stockholders of the construction companies for grading, \$900,000; for alleged preferential claims, reorganization expenses, &c., \$815,000; construction from Wichita to junction with Outer Belt R. R., \$3,900,000; completion of Outer Belt R. R., \$1,663,000; interest from dates of installments to Jan. 1, 1919, on \$15,000,000 first mortgage gold bonds, \$1,700,000; surplus available for expense of issue or other contingencies, \$325,409; total, \$15,003,600.

### Pere Marquette Railroad

The United States District Court at Detroit, last Monday, fixed Wednesday, April 5, 1916, as the date for the sale of the Pere Marquette Railroad.

### Rock Island

N. L. Amster stated last week that the Rock Island refunding bondholders were not seeking foreclosure, that they were satisfied to receive interest promptly. At Chicago last week Judge Carpenter extended \$2,500,000 Rock Island receivers' certificates six months from Jan. 3, the only change being that interest will be paid quarterly instead of semi-annually. The court also extended for ninety days each \$1,000,000 notes and \$2,500,000 notes, maturing Dec. 27 and 30, respectively.

### St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad

Senator Owen will introduce in Congress a resolution instructing Attorney General Gregory to interpose in the application for the authorization by the Missouri Public Service Commission of a new issue of \$12,000,000 stocks and bonds proposed in the reorganization of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad. Part of the reorganization plan of the company was approved last Wednesday by the Missouri Public Service Commission. The plan providing for a board of seven trustees who shall vote the stock of the road for five years and the provision for a \$5,000,000 bonus to be paid in exchanging \$69,384,000 in old general lien 5s for \$17,346,000 prior lien 4s, \$19,653,000 cumulative adjustment 6s, and \$38,101,000

convertible income 5s, a total of \$75,165,000, were rejected by the commission. The plan to convert \$38,000,000 income 5s (new company) into 6 per cent. preferred stock was also rejected on the ground that such conversion would be illegal. The plan as approved reduces the proposed capitalization for the system from \$327,000,000 to \$319,000,000.

### Southern Pacific

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have completed negotiations for the acquisition in Paris, for the account of the Southern Pacific Company, of bonds of the Central Pacific Railway Company 4 per cent. thirty-five-year European loan of 1911, guaranteed by the Southern Pacific Company, of which 250,000,000 francs are outstanding.

### Western Pacific Railway

Plans for the reorganization of the Western Pacific Railway have been completed and call for two companies, an operating company, to be owned by a holding company, the latter to enforce claims of the Western Pacific against the Denver & Rio Grande. It is estimated that cash requirements are \$18,600,000, which will be provided by the sale of bonds of the new operating company. Of the cash required, \$8,993,750 will be used for the acquisition of the holdings of non-assenting bondholders, expenses of the reorganization amounting to \$2,000,000, for betterments of existing road \$2,579,750, and acquisition of new equipment \$3,514,000. The remainder of \$10,506,250 will be applied to the acquisition of new property, protection of claims against the Denver & Rio Grande, &c. The new company will have \$20,000,000 first mortgage bonds outstanding against \$50,000,000 for the old company; no second mortgage bonds against \$25,000,000; no unsecured debt against \$26,800,000. The capital stock will be the same, and interest charges will be \$1,000,000 a year against \$2,500,000 for the old company.

### Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad

For the third time last Monday, the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad was put up at auction without any bidders appearing. It will be offered again at auction on Jan. 20, 1916.

## INDUSTRIAL, MISCELLANEOUS

### American International Corporation

Notice was issued last week to subscribers of the \$50,000,000 stock of the American International Corporation, calling upon them for the first payment of 10 per cent. on Dec. 22 and the second of like amount on Jan. 15. All of the \$50,000,000 stock has been allotted with the exception of \$1,000,000 of managers' shares.

### Burns Brothers Coal Company

Interests now in control of the Burns Brothers Coal Company are forming a merger of most of the independent ice companies of New York. It is expected that the new company will be known as the Burns Brothers Ice Company and will have a capital stock of \$5,500,000. The plan calls for a division of the capital into \$1,250,000 first preferred, \$750,000 second preferred, and \$3,500,000 common.

### Chevrolet Motor Company

At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Chevrolet Motor Company last Thursday an increase from \$26,500,000 to \$50,000,000 in the capital stock was authorized. More than \$50,000,000 of the new stock will be exchanged for General Motors stock held by President W. C. Durant of the Chevrolet and his associates in a syndicate formed to get control of the two companies. The new Chevrolet stock is to be exchanged on the basis of five shares for one share of General Motors common and one share for each share of General Motors preferred. It has been authoritatively stated that no General Motors preferred stock will be involved in the plan.

### Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation

A syndicate has been formed to underwrite the securities of the Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation, headed by J. & W. Seligman & Co. The stock of the new company is \$50,000,000 7 per cent. cumulative convertible preferred, and 500,000 shares of common stock without par value. Preferred is convertible into common stock of the company at any time share for share.

### Cudahy Packing Company

The Cudahy Packing Company has incorporated under the laws of New Jersey with a capital stock of \$20,000,000, of which \$11,000,000 has been paid up. The incorporators are Edward A. Cudahy, Joseph M. Cudahy, and Edward A. Cudahy, Jr.

### Franklin Automobile Company

Stockholders of the Franklin Automobile Company have voted to issue \$1,100,000 additional common stock which brings the outstanding capital up to \$2,000,000.

### Hartman Corporation

Hallgarten & Co. have announced the financing of the Hartman Corporation, which will be incorporated under the laws of Virginia with an authorized capital stock of \$12,000,000, all of which will be issued presently in the acquisition of the capital stocks of the Hartman Furniture and Carpet Company of Illinois and of its affiliated companies.

### Haskell & Barker Car Company

A syndicate headed by Potter, Choate & Prentice and F. B. Keech & Co. has bought the Haskell & Barker Car Company of Michigan City, Ind. The small portion

of the capital stock offered to the public at \$50 a share has been heavily oversubscribed and the subscription is now closed. An issue of 220,000 shares of no par value will be issued at this time. The company starts with a working capital of approximately \$4,500,000, and no debts of any kind. The company will have no bonds and no preferred stock.

### International Steam Pump Company

The United States District Court at New York last Wednesday issued an order permitting the receiver of the International Steam Pump Company to appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals from the decree of foreclosure and sale of the properties obtained by the Guaranty Trust Company as trustee.

### Merchants and Miners Transportation Company

The reorganization plan of the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company provides for the creation of a mortgage to secure an issue of \$5,000,000 6 per cent. twenty-five-year bonds, of which \$3,000,000 will be sold at once or the retirement of outstanding notes and exchange of bonds, and also provides for reduction of the capital stock from \$5,000,000 to \$3,000,000.

### United Shoe Machinery Company

The United States District Court at St. Louis last Monday issued an order suspending the temporary injunction in the Clayton act suit against the United Shoe Machinery Company. The suspension has no bearing on the ultimate outcome of the suit; it merely permits the company, on filing of a bond for \$100,000, to transact its business in the usual way pending a hearing of the case on its merits.

## A Gold Controversy

(Continued from Page 720)

rate would no longer bother them; not, at least, so far as the metal which they shipped was concerned, and I understand they have sent over a considerable quantity since the outbreak of the war.

The necessary consequence of the increased supply of gold here and its entry into the market would be a rise in prices.

To sum up by way of interpretation, where incoming gold is exchanged before it is spent it is accepted at a reduced valuation because we value 113.002 when coming to us as equal to 107.985 that we already own. Should this process of a depreciated value on arrival be circumvented by the payee, then the gold within the country becomes depreciated in value through a rise of prices, so that within the country more gold is needed to purchase the same quantity of commodities than before the increase took place.

Professor Agger says: "Suppose, then, that I have 113.002 grains of gold. If I send it to England I can get one pound sterling for it. If I send it to the United States Mint I can obtain \$4.866. But if I can buy in the United States a sterling bill payable in London at \$4.65, would I send my gold to England?" Thus, if he would buy a sterling bill payable in London at \$4.65, he would be giving the English 107.985 ounces of our gold, and it would act as an equivalent of 113.002 of theirs, which means that they are paying a premium on the gold sent to them from here. I, therefore, agree that I would rather buy English gold which has been valued in America, in order to spend it in England, because I would be buying it cheaper here and be spending it to advantage there. The only reason this individual choice cannot be exercised on a social or national scale is that the movement of gold is a necessary consequence of the previous movement of commodities, in which event the movement of gold from one nation to another is a matter of necessity and not of choice.

For the rest, I have confined myself here to the movements of actual gold, to avoid the question of national credit involved in transactions other than in gold. A certain proportion of the exchanges throughout the world are in actual gold, and in these the credit question does not enter on account of the form of payment. Merely to emphasize clearly what I have in mind I mention by way of example that in Cuba heretofore Spanish gold has always been quoted independently of other Spanish money.

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New York, Dec. 22.

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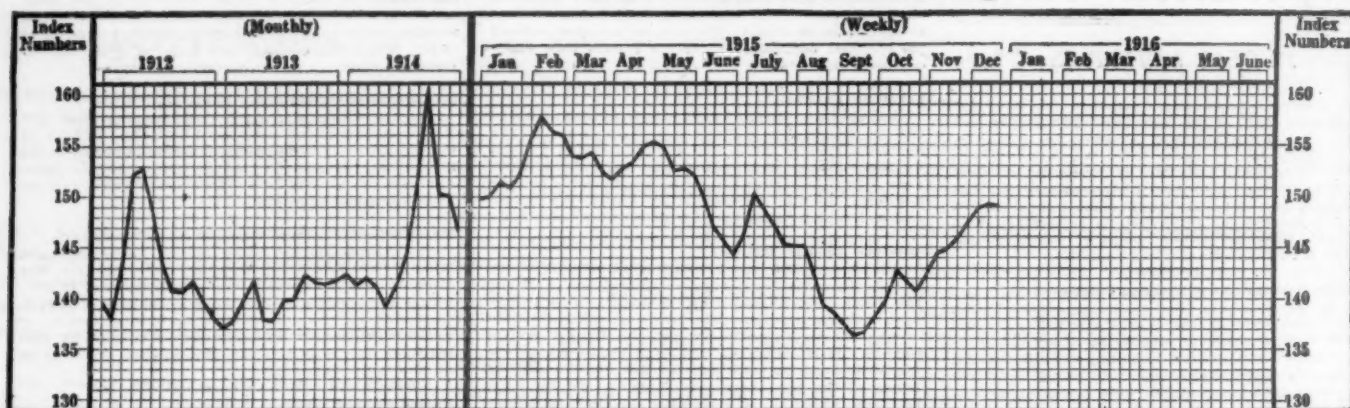
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## Curve of the Cost of Living



An index number is a means of showing fluctuations in the average price of a group of commodities. The Annalist Index Number shows the fluctuations in the average wholesale price of twenty-five food commodities selected and arranged to represent a theoretical family's food budget.

## Barometrics

## THE ANNALIST INDEX NUMBER

Weekly Averages	Years' Averages
Dec. 25, 1915....149.11	1914.....146.07
Dec. 26, 1914....147.40	1913.....139.98
	1890.....109.25

## FINANCE

	Last Week.	Week Before.	Year to Date.	Same Period Last Year.
Sales of stocks, shares...	2,443,888	2,846,267	170,151,637	47,582,786
Av. price of 50 stocks...	High 91.28	High 91.13	High 94.13	High 73.30
	Low 89.61	Low 89.03	Low 88.90	Low 57.41
Sale of bonds, par value.	\$23,674,500	\$25,259,500	\$928,755,700	\$467,067,000
Average net yield of ten savings bank bonds...	4.275%	4.265%	4.3825%	4.2573%
New security issues.....		\$17,800,000	\$2,176,891,000	\$1,377,005,000
Refunding .....			426,284,000	384,917,000

## POTENTIALS OF PRODUCTIVITY

## The Metal Barometer

	—End of November—	—End of October—
	1915.	1914.
U. S. Steel orders, tons....	7,189,487	3,324,592
Daily pig iron capacity, tons.	103,033	48,464
Pig iron production, tons....	*3,037,308	*1,518,316
	†26,459,244	†21,534,000

\*Month of November. †Eleven months.

## Building Permits

	—November, 137 Cities—	—October, 147 Cities—	—September, 140 Cities—
	1915.	1914.	1915.
\$65,057,543	\$41,727,404	\$68,515,343	\$49,951,256
			\$67,374,433
			\$51,684,946

## Alien Migration

	—October—	—September—	—Ten Months—
	1915.	1914.	1915.
Inbound ....	25,450	30,416	24,513
Outbound ...	13,887	20,046	22,156
			18,212
			135,184
			246,714
Balance..	+11,563	+10,370	+2,357
			+10,931
			+84,048
			+894,539

## MEASURES OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY

## Bank Clearings

Entire country, estimated. Percentages show changes from preceding year.

	The Past Week.	P.C.	The Week Before.	P.C.	Fifty-one Weeks.	P.C.
1915.....	\$3,867,831,487	+64.1	\$4,625,707,431	+54.6	\$183,931,326,768	+19.2
1914.....	2,357,286,555	-16.4	2,991,800,176	-9.9	154,297,440,240	-8.2
1913.....	2,819,047,682	-3.1	3,320,913,099	-8.2	168,018,202,812	-2.9

## Gross Railroad Earnings

	*Second Week in December.	†First Week in December.	†Fourth Week in November.	†Second Week in November.	†Month of October.
This year ....	\$8,228,276	\$9,091,732	\$9,759,700	\$7,275,623	\$203,351,700
Same last year	6,869,341	7,664,210	7,757,157	6,456,263	177,642,298
Gain or loss..	+\$1,358,935	+\$1,427,522	+\$2,002,543	+\$819,360	+\$25,709,420
	+19.8%	+18.6%	+25.8%	+12.7%	+14.5%
*24 roads.	†31 roads.	†21 roads.	†16 roads.	†11 roads.	

## The Car Supply

	Dec. 1, 1915.	Nov. 1, 1915.	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.	1909.	1908.
Netsurp. of all 1915.	38,199	26,239	57,254	*36,401	36,143	53,015	38,877	175,000	
freight cars.									
*Net shortage.									

## OUR FOREIGN TRADE

	—November—	—Eleven Months—
	1915.	1914.
Exports .....	\$331,144,527	\$205,878,383
Imports .....	\$164,319,169	\$126,467,062
Excess of exports..	\$166,825,358	\$79,411,271
		\$1,576,073,241
		\$253,372,036
Exports and Imports at New York		
Exports.....	1915.	1914.
Week ended Dec. 18	\$56,137,073	\$20,983,389
From Jan. 1.....	1,629,893,972	852,879,404
Imports.....	1915.	1914.
Week ended Dec. 18	\$8,867,784	\$15,924,781
From Jan. 1.....	912,586,942	911,119,655

## WEEK'S PRICES OF BASIC COMMODITIES

	Current Minimum	Range since Jan. 1.	Mean Price of other years.
Copper: Lake, spot, per lb.....	\$0.2075	\$0.225	\$0.13
Cotton: Spot, middling upland, per lb.	.1215	.1275	.1090
Hemlock: Base price per 1,000 feet....	21.50	24.50	23.00
Hides: Packer, No. 1, Native, per lb....	.345	.2725	.185
Petroleum: Crude, per bbl.....	2.15	2.15	1.35
Pig Iron: Bessemer, at Pitts., per ton....	19.95	14.55	17.25
Rubber: Up-river, fine, per lb.....	.78	.70	.55
Silk: Raw, Italian, classical, per lb....	4.85	5.00	3.80
Steel billets at Pittsburgh, per ton....	32.00	32.00	18.50
Wool: Ohio X, per lb.....	.20	.20	.20

## THE STATE OF CREDIT

## New York Banking Position

(Both Banks and Trust Companies, Average Figures.)

	Loans.	Deposits.	Cash.	Reserve.
Last week .....	\$3,207,445,000	\$3,417,152,000	\$497,821,000	14.57%
Week before .....	3,178,823,000	3,387,880,000	504,847,000	14.90%
Same week, 1914 .....	2,179,530,000	2,074,023,000	339,976,000	16.39%
This year's high .....	3,207,445,000	3,417,152,000	533,707,000	18.13%
on week ended .....	Dec. 24	Dec. 24	Nov. 20	Sept. 18
This year's low .....	2,182,875,000	2,091,985,000	330,900,000	14.57%
on week ended .....	Jan. 2	Jan. 2	Jan. 2	Dec. 24

## Condition of All National Banks

Loans and discounts, cash, and the ratio of legal and specie to loans and discounts of all the national banks at the time of the Controller's call have been (in round millions):

	Sept. 2, 1915.	June 2, 1915.	Sept. 12, 1914.	Aug. 9, 1914.	Sept. 4, 1913.	Sept. 1, 1911.	Sept. 1, 1910.	Sept. 1, 1908.
Loans and discounts .....	\$6,756	\$6,660	\$6,400	\$6,163	\$6,041	\$5,663	\$5,467	\$5,129
Cash .....	842	790	903	899	896	895	851	854
P. c. of cash to loans .....	12.4	11.9	14.1	14.6	14.8	15.8	15.6	18.4

## Foreign and Domestic Exchange Rates

The week's range of exchange on New York at Chicago last week was from 25c@10c discount, closing at the former; at Boston it stood at par all week; at St. Louis it was 15c discount @ par, closing at the former, and at San Francisco it was 30c premium all week. The week's range of exchange on the principal foreign centres last week compares as follows:

	—Last Wk.—	—Prev. Wk.—	—Tr. to Date—	—Same Week, 1914—
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
London .....	\$4.73½	\$4.71½	\$4.72½	\$4.71½
Paris .....	5.83	5.80½	5.85	5.87
Berlin .....	.77½	.76½	.77½	.75½
Switzerland .....	5.26½	5.27½	5.29	5.32½
Holland .....	.43½	.43½	.43½	.42½
Italy .....	6.56½	6.56	6.56½	6.58½

## CABLES

	—Last Wk.—	—Prev. Wk.—	—Tr. to Date—	—Same Week, 1914—
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
London .....	4.74	4.72½	4.72½	4.71½
Paris .....	5.82½	5.84½	5.84	5.10½
Berlin .....	.77½	.76½	.79½	.76
Switzerland .....	5.25	5.26½	5.28	5.31½
Holland .....	.43½	.43½	.43½	.42½
Italy .....	6.56	6.57	6.56	6.57½
Russia .....	32.00	32.00	32.00	31.75
Austria .....	13.40	13.25	13.75	13.50

## Cost of Money

	Last Week.	Previous Week.	Year to Date.	—Same Week—
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
New York:				
Call loans .....	1½@2	1½@2	3	1
Time loans, 60-90 days .....	2¼@2½	2¼@2½	4½	2½
Six months .....	2¼@3	2¼@3	4½	2½
Commercial discounts, 4-6 months .....	2¼@3½	2¼@3½	4½	2½

By Telegraph to The Annalist

## Other cities:

	Chicago	Philadelphia	Boston	St. Louis	Minneapolis
Commercial discounts, 4 to 6 months' bank rates:	3¼@4	3¼@4	6	3¼	6
	3	3	3	4½	5½
	3	3	3	4½	5½
	3	3	3	4½	5½
	3	3	3	4½	5½
	3	3	3	4½	5½

## Gold Movement at the Port of New York

	Last Week.	Previous Week.	Same Week Last Year.	—Since Jan. 1—
	1915.	1914.	1915.	1914.
Imports .....	\$5,810,776	\$3,791,494	\$134,670	\$139,026,367
Exports .....	1,022,000	624,292		18,097,903
Exc's imports.	\$4,788,776	\$3,167,202	\$134,670	\$120,928,464
*Excess of exports.				*\$118,012,389

## Comparison of the Week's Commercial Failures

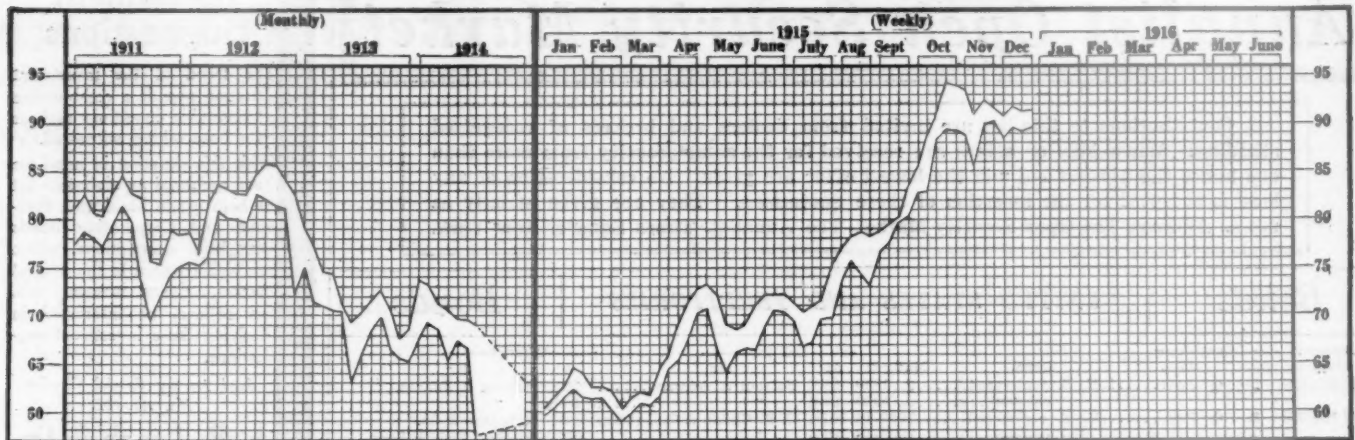
	Week Ended Dec. 23, 1915.	Week Ended Dec. 23, 1914.	Week Ended Dec. 24, 1913.	Week Ended Dec. 26, 1912.
	To-tal.	To-tal.	To-tal.	To-tal.
East .....	150	62	72	140
South .....	107	30	104	35
West .....	92	32	84	29
Pacific .....	42	12	51	17
United States.	391	136	376	153
Canada .....	51	24	60	14

## Failures by Months

	—November—	—Eleven Months—
	1915.	1914.
Number .....	1,565	1,815
Liabilities .....	\$15,604,434	\$25,489,498
		\$282,680,874
		\$327,154,697
		\$241,191,528



## The Course of the Stock Market



Monthly and weekly high and low average price of fifty stocks—twenty-five railroads and twenty-five industrials.

## Bank Clearings

For the week ended Friday. Reported by telegraph to The Annalist					
Central	*Last Week.	Fifty-two Weeks.			
Reserve cities:	1915.	1914.	1915.	1914.	P. C.
New York .....	\$2,288,057,085	\$1,244,775,456	\$103,005,241,001	\$2,978,000,950	+27.9
Chicago .....	297,809,977	249,077,854	16,205,038,108	15,688,556,092	+3.4
St. Louis .....	83,968,102	68,706,715	4,072,117,002	3,880,213,382	+4.9
Total 3 cities.....	\$2,670,425,824	\$1,562,620,000	\$126,373,007,311	\$102,526,771,033	+23.3
Other Federal					
Reserve cities:					
Atlanta .....	\$16,409,533	\$11,038,391	\$750,707,129	\$701,372,577	+7.0
Boston .....	154,835,940	103,038,718	8,038,153,054	7,511,998,015	+7.0
Kan. City, Mo. ....	72,262,234	65,309,098	3,101,281,090	2,943,402,574	+5.5
Minneapolis ....	30,686,756	26,118,048	1,401,001,074	1,376,087,323	+1.8
Philadelphia ....	188,420,366	133,478,510	8,408,811,357	7,887,939,202	+7.4
Richmond .....	14,268,181	6,436,562	470,000,001	417,570,107	+12.8
San Francisco ..	44,273,476	30,557,900	2,538,770,221	2,443,208,105	+3.8
Total 7 cities....	\$521,223,493	\$376,129,087	\$24,775,040,726	\$23,283,000,504	+6.4
Total 10 cities....	\$3,191,649,310	\$1,938,749,086	\$151,148,738,037	\$125,810,770,627	+20.1
Other cities:					
Baltimore .....	\$37,320,903	\$21,163,751	\$1,804,363,408	\$1,807,559,802	+4.8
Cincinnati .....	27,253,400	19,605,900	1,324,080,802	1,240,641,112	+6.0
Detroit .....	30,388,230	18,827,283	1,417,736,827	1,348,930,823	+5.1
Los Angeles .....	17,256,803	12,220,775	1,175,757,386	1,131,023,508	+1.9
Louisville .....	15,036,109	9,948,248	707,051,300	654,150,124	+8.1
New Orleans ....	20,382,721	10,265,853	950,707,850	902,882,416	+6.0
Omaha .....	17,622,290	12,000,000	913,658,334	877,012,700	+4.6
Pittsburgh .....	38,434,636	41,855,480	2,723,730,657	2,623,480,001	+3.8
Seattle .....	9,745,655	8,000,000	630,802,400	621,305,350	+1.5
Total 9 cities....	\$224,340,916	\$150,887,530	\$11,743,004,083	\$11,237,984,370	+4.5
Total 19 cities....	\$3,416,000,226	\$2,089,636,616	\$162,892,642,720	\$137,048,754,006	+18.9
*Five days.					

## Clearing House Institutions

Actual Condition Dec. 24, with Change from the Previous Week

	Banks.	Trust Companies.	All Members.	Change.
Loans, &c. ....	\$2,236,658,000	\$975,100,000	\$3,211,857,000	+ \$21,587,000
Gold .....	265,914,000	70,388,000	345,302,000	+ 26,590,000
Legal tenders .....	58,922,000	8,080,000	66,902,000	+ 10,323,000
Silver .....	65,730,000	6,029,000	71,759,000	+ 2,110,000
*National bank notes.....	5,240,000	2,516,000	7,756,000	+ 905,000
Reserve with depositaries....	180,144,000	42,058,000	222,202,000	+ 5,701,000
Surplus reserve .....	124,062,300	11,830,000	145,892,400	+ 12,065,000
Net demand deposits.....	2,408,007,000	847,613,000	3,255,610,000	+ 7,877,000
Net time deposits.....	19,900,000	120,646,000	140,546,000	+ 2,234,000
National bank circulation....	35,175,000		35,175,000	+ 49,000

\*Counted as reserve by State institutions but not by national banks.

## Daily Average Loans, Deposits, and Cash Compared

Taking the Clearing House banks alone, because the trust companies have no Clearing House record back of 1911, the items loans, deposits, and cash compare with corresponding weeks of other years thus:

	Cash			Cash		
	Loans.	Deposits.	Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.	Reserve.
*1915, \$2,238,101,000	\$2,455,946,000	\$410,937,000	1910.. \$1,223,743,200	\$1,189,006,000	\$397,231,000	
*1914, 1,500,357,000	1,472,052,000	278,302,000	1909.. 1,197,479,000	1,179,731,300	305,078,100	
1913.. 1,312,952,000	1,292,446,000	384,240,000	1908.. 1,276,745,300	1,322,151,900	347,461,300	
1912.. 1,285,600,000	1,259,223,000	319,805,000	1907.. 1,147,094,400	1,050,025,400	242,561,000	
1911.. 1,310,847,000	1,312,825,000	343,400,000	1906.. 1,082,973,000	981,301,100	250,004,500	

\*Figures affected by change to new system.

## Market Averages

## Stocks

## TWENTY-FIVE RAILROADS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Dec. 20...	80.72	80.26	80.28	+ .25	Dec. 23...	81.04	80.32	81.01	+ .05
Dec. 21...	80.48	80.00	80.21	-.17	Dec. 24...	81.35	80.90	81.00	+ .06
Dec. 22...	80.50	80.11	80.36	+ .15	Dec. 25...	Holiday.			

## TWENTY-FIVE INDUSTRIALS

Dec. 20...	100.65	99.05	99.87	+ .04	Dec. 23...	100.22	99.90	100.58	+ .63
Dec. 21...	100.32	99.41	99.82	-.06	Dec. 24...	101.25	100.23	100.61	+ .08
Dec. 22...	100.55	99.11	100.00	+ .18	Dec. 25...	Holiday.			

## COMBINED AVERAGE—FIFTY STOCKS

Dec. 20...	90.63	89.95	90.12	+ .14	Dec. 23...	90.08	90.06	90.79	+ .61
Dec. 21...	90.40	89.75	90.01	-.11	Dec. 24...	91.28	90.56	90.85	+ .08
Dec. 22...	90.52	89.61	90.18	+ .17	Dec. 25...	Holiday.			

## YEARLY HIGHS AND LOWS

Railroads.		Industrials.		Combined.	
High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
*1915.82.54 Nov. 4	68.13 Feb. 24	109.97 Oct. 22	51.85 Feb. 24	94.13 Oct. 22	58.90 Feb. 24
1914..84.9 Jan.	66.35 July	61.7 Jan.	48.4 July	73.3 Jan.	57.4 July
1913..91.4 Jan.	75.3 June	67.1 Jan.	50.3 June	79.1 Jan.	63.1 June
1912..97.3 Oct.	88.4 Dec.	74.5 Sep.	61.7 Feb.	85.8 Sep.	75.2 Feb.
1911..90.6 Jan.	84.4 Sep.	66.7 Jan.	54.7 Sep.	88.4 Jan.	69.5 Sep.

\*To date.

## Bonds—Forty Issues

Dec. 20.....	86.52	-.03	Dec. 23.....	86.43	+ .08
Dec. 21.....	86.45	-.07	Dec. 24.....	86.37	-.06
Dec. 22.....	86.40	-.05	Dec. 25.....	Holiday.	

## Record of Transactions

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

## Week Ended Dec. 24

	Stocks (Shares.)			Bonds (Par Value.)		
	1915.	1914.	1913.	1915.	1914.	1913.
Monday .....	410,320	106,916	486,815	\$4,863,000	\$1,257,500	\$2,102,000
Tuesday .....	338,326	121,775	368,895	3,730,500	1,607,000	2,540,500
Wednesday ....	540,000	156,804	403,020	5,020,500	1,503,500	1,850,000
Thursday .....	508,013	107,923		5,354,500	1,129,000	.....
Friday .....	557,133		477,892	5,200,000	.....	2,840,500
Saturday .....		23,875	183,403		463,500	1,028,000
Total week ....	2,448,883	517,383	1,920,004	\$23,674,500	\$5,960,500	\$10,400,000
Year to date...170,151,637	47,582,796	82,400,818	928,755,700	457,067,000	494,963,420	

In detail last week's transactions compare with the same week last year.

## STOCKS

	Dec. 24, 1915.	Dec. 26, 1914.	Change.
Railroad and miscellaneous.....	2,443,770	517,333	+ 1,926,437
Banks .....	118	50	+ 68

## BONDS

Railroad and miscellaneous.....	\$14,590,000	\$5,751,300	+ \$8,838,000
Government .....		64,000	+ 8,696,000
State .....	35,000	49,000	- 14,000
City .....	289,000	96,000	+ 193,000
Total, all .....	\$23,674,500	\$5,960,500	+ \$17,714,000

## Weekly Statements of the Twelve Federal Reserve Banks

For the Week Ended December 24

	Boston. Dist. 1.	New York. Dist. 2.	Philadelphia. Dist. 3.	Cleveland. Dist. 4.	Richmond. Dist. 5.	Atlanta. Dist. 6.	Chicago. Dist. 7.	St. Louis. Dist. 8.	Minneapolis. Dist. 9.	Kansas City. Dist. 10.	Dallas. Dist. 11.	San Fran'co. Dist. 12.
Total gold .....	\$17,225,000	\$180,108,000	\$16,508,000	\$19,880,000	\$14,478,000	\$8,359,000	\$37,612,000	\$9,184,000	\$6,714,000	\$10,203,000	\$13,632,000	\$13,478,000
Total reserve....	17,231,000	184,108,000	18,963,000	21,913,000	14,543,000	8,565,000	38,856,000	9,237,000	6,734,000	10,468,000	13,852,000	13,484,000
Bills discounted and bought....	6,925,000	7,779,000	2,737,000	1,303,000	7,684,000	8,356,000	5,307,000	2,071,000	1,780,000	4,145,000	5,106,000	1,223,000
Res. depos.—net.	26,766,000	182,384,000	24,183,000	24,643,000	10,316,000	7,812,000	53,378,000	12,903,000	13,682,000	14,859,000	9,849,000	17,878,000

# Annalist Open Security Market

Contributions to this list are invited from dealers and brokers of recognized standing. When bids or offers are received for the same security from more than one house the highest bid and the lowest offer are given. No consideration of any kind is accepted for the insertion of these quotations. They are given strictly as news. Address, The Open Security Market, The Annalist, Times Square, New York.

Bonds		UNITED STATES AND TERRITORIES						Bonds									
Amount	Interest	Outstanding.		Rate.	Date.	Issue.	Maturity.	At		Bid for		By		Offered		By	
\$542,909,950	2	Q	Jan.	.....	U. S. registered coupon	1930	99%	Folsom & Adams.	99%	Folsom & Adams.	99%	Folsom & Adams.	99%	Folsom & Adams.	99%	Folsom & Adams.	
77,135,300	3	Q	Feb.	.....	U. S. registered coupon	1908-18	101%	C. F. Childs & Co., (Chl.)	102	Robinson & Co.	99%	"	102	Robinson & Co.	99%	"	
118,480,900	4	Q	Feb.	.....	U. S. registered coupon	1908-18	101%	"	102	Harvey Fisk & Sons.	110%	"	102	Harvey Fisk & Sons.	110%	"	
54,031,980	2	Q	Feb.	.....	Panama Canal, reg. coupon	1916-38	99%	Robinson & Co.	110%	Robinson & Co.	99%	"	110%	Robinson & Co.	99%	"	
80,000,000	2	Q	Nov.	.....	Panama Canal, reg. coupon	1916-38	99%	"	110%	C. F. Childs & Co., (Chl.)	99%	"	110%	C. F. Childs & Co., (Chl.)	99%	"	
50,000,000	3	Q	Mar.	.....	Panama Canal, reg. coupon	1918-38	99%	C. F. Childs & Co., (Chl.)	99%	C. F. Childs & Co., (Chl.)	102%	"	102%	C. F. Childs & Co., (Chl.)	102%	"	
14,224,100	3.65		Feb. & Aug.	.....	District of Columbia	1961	102%	"	102%	Folsom & Adams.	103%	"	102%	"	103%	"	
3,600,000	4		Various	.....	Hawaii	1961	103%	Folsom & Adams.	104%	"	99%	"	104%	"	99%	"	
7,000,000	4	Q	Feb.	.....	Philippine Land pur.	1914-34	99%	C. F. Childs & Co., (Chl.)	99%	C. F. Childs & Co., (Chl.)	99%	"	99%	"	99%	"	
1,000,000	4	Q	Feb.	.....	Do Impt.	1914-34	99	"	99%	"	100	Folsom & Adams.	100	Folsom & Adams.	100	Folsom & Adams.	
.....	4		Various	.....	Porto Rican	1936	99%	Folsom & Adams.	100	C. F. Childs & Co., (Chl.)	99%	"	100	C. F. Childs & Co., (Chl.)	99%	"	

Bonds		STATE				Bonds	
Maturities	Interest	At	By	Offered	By	At	By
1956	4	.....	Alabama	99	A. B. Leach & Co.	.....	.....
.....	4	.....	California Road	94.20	"	.....	.....
All issues	.....	.....	Do	94.20	Remick, Hodges & Co.	.....	.....
1936	4	.....	Connecticut	104	"	.....	.....
1930-48	5	.....	Louisiana Port Com.	.....	.....	4.50	Wm. R. Compton Co.
.....	4	.....	Maryland Road	4.05	A. B. Leach & Co.	.....	.....
All issues	.....	.....	Do	99%	Remick, Hodges & Co.	.....	.....
1927 op. 1922	4	.....	Do	4.00	Estabrook & Co.	3.80	Estabrook & Co.
1921	3	.....	Do	4.00	"	3.85	"
1935	3 1/2	.....	Do	4.00	"	3.875	"
1927	4	.....	Do	.....	.....	101%	"
1921	4	.....	Do	.....	.....	100%	"
.....	3 1/2	.....	Missouri Capitol Building	4.20	Remick, Hodges & Co.	.....	.....
1955-1935 Op.	4 1/2	.....	New Mexico	.....	.....	4.20	W. R. Compton Co.
1963-64	4 1/2	.....	New York	112 1/2	Edward Canfield & Bro.	112 1/2	Edward Canfield & Bro.
1965	4 1/2	.....	Do	106	"	.....	.....
1945	4 1/2	.....	Do Barge Terminal	105 1/2	"	.....	.....
1900-61-62	4	.....	Do	101%	"	102 1/2	Edward Canfield & Bro.
.....	4-4 1/2-4 1/2	.....	Do Canal & Highway	3.95	A. B. Leach & Co.	.....	.....
1919	6	.....	North Carolina	4.40	"	.....	.....
1949-53	4	.....	Do	199	"	.....	.....
1947	4 1/2	.....	Tennessee ref.	.....	.....	4.15	W. R. Compton Co.
.....	4 1/2	.....	Do	4.25	Remick, Hodges & Co.	4.15	Remick, Hodges & Co.
.....	4	.....	Do	4.20	"	4.10	"
.....	4-4 1/2	.....	Do	4.20	A. B. Leach & Co.	.....	.....

Bonds		MUNICIPAL, COUNTY AND DISTRICT				Bonds	
Maturities	Interest	At	By	Offered	By	At	By
1945	5	.....	Asheville (N. C.)	106	Remick, Hodges & Co.	107%	Remick, Hodges & Co.
1961	4	.....	Baltimore reg.	.....	.....	99	Estabrook & Co.
1958	4	.....	Do	.....	.....	99	"
1968	4	.....	Baltimore (City of) Water	.....	.....	4.05	Wm. R. Compton Co.
1924-25	4 1/2	.....	Bergen Co. (N. J.)	.....	.....	4.10	Remick, Hodges & Co.
1932	4	.....	Boston (Mass.) Reg. tax ex. in	.....	.....	.....	.....
1960	4	.....	Do coupon	.....	.....	103	Estabrook & Co.
1932 Nov.	3 1/2	.....	Brockton, Mass.	.....	.....	104 1/2	"
1932 Apr.	3 1/2	.....	Do	.....	.....	94%	"
1921-25	4 1/2	.....	Buffalo (City of) Municip. Ry.	3.95	R. M. Grant & Co.	3.85	R. M. Grant & Co.
1926-35	4 1/2	.....	Do	4.00	"	3.90	"
1965	4 1/2	.....	Do	4.05	"	3.95	"
1934	4 1/2	.....	Buffalo	4.05	Remick, Hodges & Co.	3.95	Remick, Hodges & Co.
1933	4 1/2	.....	Cincinnati (City of) street imp.	.....	.....	4.00	Wm. R. Compton Co.
1935-55	.....	.....	Do various	.....	.....	4.05	"
1922-26	4	.....	Chicago (City of) Ref. Water	100	R. M. Grant & Co.	3.90	R. M. Grant & Co.
1927-35	4	.....	Do	100	"	3.95	"
1955	4 1/2	.....	Cincinnati, Ohio	4.15	Remick, Hodges & Co.	4.05	Remick, Hodges & Co.
1949	4 1/2	.....	Cleveland, Ohio	.....	.....	107 1/2	Estabrook & Co.
1923-28	5	.....	Clyffside Ph. (Bor. of) N.J.fdg.	.....	.....	4.40	R. M. Grant & Co.
1933-39	4 1/2	.....	Dayton (City of) Bridge	4.20	R. M. Grant & Co.	4.10	"
1946	4 1/2	.....	Essex Co., N. J.	106	Remick, Hodges & Co.	107 1/2	Remick, Hodges & Co.
1965	4 1/2	.....	Hudson Co., N. J.	4.25	"	4.15	"
1934	4	.....	Jersey City	98 1/2	"	99%	"
1932	4	.....	Kansas City (Mo.) School Dist.	.....	.....	4.04	Wm. R. Compton Co.
1935	4	.....	Do coupon	.....	.....	100 1/2	Estabrook & Co.
1935	4 1/2	.....	Do	.....	.....	106.73	"
1921-30	5 1/2	.....	Little River Drain. Dis. ser.	6.00	Estabrook & Co.	5.75	"
1933-35	4 1/2	.....	Los Angeles El. Power	.....	.....	4.25	Wm. R. Compton Co.
1942	4	.....	Minneapolis	99	Remick, Hodges & Co.	100	Remick, Hodges & Co.
1945	4 1/2	.....	Newark, N. J.	107%	"	108%	"
1963	4 1/2	.....	New York City	105%	Edward Canfield & Bro.	106%	Edward Canfield & Co.
1957	4 1/2	.....	Do	105%	"	106%	"
1965	4 1/2	.....	Do	106%	"	106%	"
1964	4 1/2	.....	Do	101%	"	101%	"
1962	4 1/2	.....	Do	101%	"	101%	"
1960	4 1/2	.....	Do	101%	"	101%	"
1957-8-9	4	.....	Do	198	"	198%	"
1955-6	4	.....	Reg. Do	197	"	197%	"
1925-55	5	.....	No. Ber. (T'ship of) N. J. Sch.	.....	.....	4.35	R. M. Grant & Co.
1935	4 1/2	.....	Omaha, Neb.	102	Remick, Hodges & Co.	103 1/2	Remick, Hodges & Co.
1941-Dec.	4 1/2	.....	Do	.....	.....	105	Estabrook & Co.
1921-35	5 1/2	.....	Pine Bluff (Ark.) Pav'g Dist.	.....	.....	5.25-5.50	W. R. Compton & Co.
1940-44	4 1/2	.....	Plainfield (City of), N. J., Sew	4.25	R. M. Grant & Co.	4.15	R. M. Grant & Co.
1930-35	4 1/2	.....	St. Louis, Mo.	.....	.....	4.10	W. R. Compton & Co.
1929	4	.....	St. Joseph (Mo.) School Dist.	100%	Harry F. Stix	100%	Harry F. Stix
1936-46	4 1/2	.....	Trenton (City of), Mun. Reg.	4.10	R. M. Grant & Co.	4.00	R. M. Grant & Co.
1937-49	4 1/2	.....	Waterbury (Conn.)	4.10	Remick, Hodges & Co.	4.00	Remick, Hodges & Co.

\*Basis. †And Interest.

## Investment Suggestions

The trend of the investment situation reveals a combination of favorable conditions such as have been seldom witnessed.

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# Annalist Open Security Market

## Bonds

## RAILROADS

## Bonds

Amount Outstanding.	Interest Rate.	Date.	Company.	Maturity.	Bid for— At By	Offered— At By
\$6,444,000	3½	April & Oct.	Alb. & Susquehanna cv.	1946	85 Suto Bros. & Co.	87 Suto Bros. & Co.
3,000,000	4	Jan. & July.	Atch. Top. & S.F. Rocky Mt.	1965	84½ Robinson & Co.	86 Robinson & Co.
250,000	4½	Feb. & Aug.	Aroostook Valley Ist.	1929	83 Wolff & Stanley.	83 Wolff & Stanley.
26,379,484	4½	June & Dec.	Atlantic C. L. gen. unif.	1964	91½ Kean, Taylor & Co.	92½ Kean, Taylor & Co.
4,090,000	5	Jan. & July.	Atlantic & Birmingham Ist.	1934	75 F. J. Lisman & Co.	84 Wolff & Stanley.
3,825,000	4	Jan. & July.	Atlantic & Danville Ist.	1948	91 Remick, Hodges & Co.	92½ Remick, Hodges & Co.
6,048,000	3½	May & Nov.	B. & O. P. J. & M. Div.	1925	91 Remick, Hodges & Co.	93½ Estabrook & Co.
75,000,000	3½	Jan. & July.	Do Prior Lien	1925	91 Remick, Hodges & Co.	93½ Estabrook & Co.
1,500,000	5	Apr. & Oct.	Bangor & Aroostook Pisco-			
			taquis Div. Ist.	1933	93 Burgess, Lang & Co.	
3,360,000	5	Jan. & July.	Do 1st. Main Line	1943	90 J. S. Farlee & Co.	76 Robinson & Co.
6,959,000	4	Jan. & July.	Buff. & Susq. Ist.	1963	75½ Whittemore, Pell & Co.	95½ Whittemore, Pell & Co.
600,000	5	June & Dec.	Brooklyn & Mont'k 2d.	1938	105	
13,500,000	5	June & Dec.	Carolina, C. & O. Ist.	1938	95½ Whittemore, Pell & Co.	96 Robinson & Co.
4,880,000	5	May & Nov.	Cent. R. R. & Bank Co.			
			Ga. col. tr.	1937	95½ Whittemore, Pell & Co.	96 Robinson & Co.
1,965,000	4	Apr. & Oct.	Chl. Bur. & Q. Ia. Div.	1919	90½ Estabrook & Co.	90½ Estabrook & Co.
50,451,000	3½	Jan. & July.	Do Ill. Div.	1949	85½	86½
1,500,000	5	Jan. & July.	Chl. Ind. & Louis. gen.	1918	92 F. J. Lisman & Co.	100 F. J. Lisman & Co.
7,000,000	4½	Mar. & Sept.	Chl. P. & St. L. prior lien	1930	70	70
5,758,000	5	June & Dec.	Chl. & West Mich. Ist.	1921	80 W. A. C. Ewen.	82½ W. A. C. Ewen.
1,940,000	3½	Jan. & July.	Chl. & N. W. (Princeton & N. W.) Ist.	1926	93½ Estabrook & Co.	93½ Estabrook & Co.
17,000,000	6	June & Dec.	Chl. St. P. M. & O.	1930	117½ Remick, Hodges & Co.	118½ Remick, Hodges & Co.
2,000,000	4½	Jan. & July.	Cin. Ham. & Day, 2d.	1937	83 W. A. C. Ewen.	88 W. A. C. Ewen.
3,000,000	5	June & Dec.	Do genl.	1942	70	
17,529,000	4½	Jan. & July.	Do gen. inc.	1939	60 F. J. Lisman & Co.	70 F. J. Lisman & Co.
2,571,000	5	Jan. & July.	Cleve. Term. & Val. Ist.	1935	80	
6,942,000	4	Q Nov. 1, 1915	Cin. L. St. L. & C. 4s.	1938	91 Hartshorne & Battelle.	93 Hartshorne & Battelle.
2,936,000	5	Jan. & July.	Clev. & Mahon. Val. Ist.	1938	102 W. A. C. Ewen.	104 W. A. C. Ewen.
1,546,000	5	Jan. & July.	Col. Sp. & C. Cr. Dist Ist.	1930	95 F. J. Lisman & Co.	100 F. J. Lisman & Co.
1,379,000	5	April & Oct.	Do 1st con.	1942	90	90
1,401,000	4	Apr. & Oct.	Col. & Hock. Val. Ist ext.	1948	84½ W. A. C. Ewen.	88 W. A. C. Ewen.
2,441,000	4	Feb. & Aug.	Col. & Toledo Ist ext.	1955	84	
27,280,000	4½	Jan. & July.	Dayton & Mich. con.	1931	90	
5,379,000	4	Apr. & Oct.	Det. G. R. & West. Ist.	1946	67	70 Wm. A. C. Ewen.
3,000,000	5	Jan. & July.	Dawson Ry. & Coal Ist.	1951	95½ Vickers & Phelps.	
2,000,000	5	Jan. & July.	Du. Rainy L. & Win. Ist.	1916	98 F. J. Lisman & Co.	100 F. J. Lisman & Co.
950,000	5	Jan. & July.	Det. Tol. & Ironston Ist.	1964	25 Wolff & Stanley.	35 Wolff & Stanley.
2,500,000	5	Jan. & July.	El Paso & Rock Isl. Ist.	1951	95½ Vickers & Phelps.	
4,078,000	3½	Jan. & July.	Erie & Pittsburgh	1940	86½ Hartshorne & Battelle.	88 Hartshorne & Battelle.
4,000,000	6	April & Oct.	Flint & Pere Marq. Ist.	1920	101 W. A. C. Ewen.	103 W. A. C. Ewen.
1,000,000	4	April & Oct.	Do Ist.	1920	85	
2,850,000	5	May & Nov.	Do consol.	1939	72½	
3,325,000	5	April & Oct.	Do Port Huron	1939	58	62 W. A. C. Ewen.
400,000	5	Jan. & July.	Do Toledo Div. Ist.	1937	73	
2,803,000	4	Jan. & July.	Ft. Worth & Rio Gr. Ist.	1928	67	69 W. A. C. Ewen.
8,176,000	6	June & Dec.	Ft. Worth & Den. City	1931	105½ Whittemore, Pell & Co.	
7,725,000	6	April & Oct.	Fra. Elk & Mo. Valley	1933	119 F. J. Lisman & Co.	
2,000,000	5	April & Oct.	Gal. Hous. & Hend. Ist.	1933	84 White, Weld & Co.	90 White, Weld & Co.
4,455,000	4½	Jan. & July.	Grand Rap. & Ind. Ist.	1941	97½ Suto Bros. & Co.	99 Suto Bros. & Co.
1,508,000	5	May & Nov.	Gila V. Globe & N. Ist.	1924	101 W. A. C. Ewen.	102
4,984,000	5	April & Oct.	Gulf & Ship Island Ist.	1952	85 Robinson & Co.	87 Robinson & Co.
15,000,000	4	May & Nov.	Harlem & Port Ches. Ist.	1954	91 W. A. C. Ewen.	94 Wm. A. C. Ewen.
3,030,000	4	June & Dec.	Ill. Cent. Cairo Bridge	1950	89 Remick, Hodges & Co.	91 Remick, Hodges & Co.
5,425,000	4	Feb. & Aug.	Do Western Line	1951	88	91
3,000,000	3½	April & Oct.	Do ext. Ist.	1951	83	85
2,469,000	4	April & Oct.	Kanawha & Michigan Ist.	1990	84 W. A. C. Ewen.	86 Wm. A. C. Ewen.
7,500,000	5	April & Oct.	Lexington & Eastern Ist.	1965	101½ Kean, Taylor & Co.	102½ Kean, Taylor & Co.
24,008,000	4	Mar. & Sept.	Long Island ref.	1949	87 Vickers & Phelps.	87½ Vickers & Phelps.
650,000	5	May & Nov.	L. I. City & Flushing	1937	101 W. A. C. Ewen.	103 W. A. C. Ewen.
5,196,000	5	May & Nov.	Louisiana & Ark. Ist.	1927	92½ Wolff & Stanley.	92½ Wolff & Stanley.
3,000,000	3	Mar. & Sept.	L. & N. St. L. Div.	1980	62½	
1,704,000	5	May & Nov.	Louisville & Nash. Ist.	1937	107 Remick, Hodges & Co.	109 Remick, Hodges & Co.
3,258,000	4½	May & Nov.	Louis, Cin. & Lex. gen.	1931	100	101½
5,000,000	6		L. & N. N. O. & Mob. Ist.	1930	115	116½
600,000	6		McKeesport & B. V. Ist.	1918	103	104½
662,000	5	June & Dec.	Maine Central	1923	100½ Estabrook & Co.	100½ Estabrook & Co.
2,500,000	3½	June & Dec.	Do (Wash. Co. Div.)	1954		
286,000	4	Jan. & July.	Minneapolis & Pacific	1921	92 W. A. C. Ewen.	94 W. A. C. Ewen.
3,341,000	4	Jan. & July.	Mutual Term. of Buf. Ist.	1921	83½ Hartshorne & Battelle.	
974,000	6	Q January	Mobile & Ohio Ist ext.	1927	107 Remick, Hodges & Co.	109 Remick, Hodges & Co.
3,000,000	5	April & Oct.	New Mex. Ry. & Coal Ist.	1947	95 F. J. Lisman & Co.	
1,792,000	5	April & Oct.	Do 1st con.	1951	95	
8,248,000	5	Feb. & Aug.	N. O. & Gt. N. Ist.	1955		60½ Wolff & Stanley.
1,726,000	5	April & Oct.	N. Y. B. & Man. B. Ist.	1935	100 Wm. A. C. Ewen.	102 Wm. A. C. Ewen.
1,577,000	5	May & Nov.	N. Y. & G. L. prior lien	1946	100	102½ Wm. A. C. Ewen.
4,255,000	4	Jan. & July.	N. Y. N. H. & H. Con. Rys.	1954	82½ Estabrook & Co.	82½ Estabrook & Co.
984,000	5	Mar. & Sept.	N. Y. & Rock. Beach Ist.	1927	100½ Wm. A. C. Ewen.	102½ Wm. A. C. Ewen.
48,000,000	4	May & Nov.	N. Y. Central deb.	1934	92½ Estabrook & Co.	92½ Estabrook & Co.
12,000,000	6	Jan. & July.	N. Y. Lack. & W. Ist.	1921	107 Suto Bros. & Co.	110 Suto Bros. & Co.
7,283,000	6	May & Nov.	Norfolk & Western gen.	1931	119 Remick, Hodges & Co.	119½ Remick, Hodges & Co.
7,616,000	4	June & Dec.	Nor. Pac. St. P. & D. Div.	1996	90½ Whittemore, Pell & Co.	
2,880,000	5	April & Oct.	Ozark & Cher. Cent. Ist.	1913	90 Wolff & Stanley.	90 Wolff & Stanley.
4,440,000	4	Jan. & July.	Ogden & L. Champ. Ist.	1948	73 Wm. A. C. Ewen.	76 Wm. A. C. Ewen.
2,573,000	5	Jan. & July.	Pacific of Mo. 2d.	1938	98 Whittemore, Pell & Co.	100½ Whittemore, Pell & Co.
8,382,000	4	Jan. & July.	Pere Marquette con.	1951	42 W. A. C. Ewen.	45 W. A. C. Ewen.
975,000	4	May & Nov.	Pere Marq. of Ind. Ist.	1943	63	
3,000,000	4½	Feb. & Aug.	Pere Marq. RR. L. Co. & Det. River Ist.	1932	76	79 W. A. C. Ewen.
10,106,000	4	Jan. & July.	Pere Marquette ref.	1955	11½ Wolff & Stanley.	15
12,965,000	4½	Mar. & Sept.	Rock Island, La. & Ark.	1934	50 Wolff & Stanley.	
3,390,000	4½	Jan. & July.	St. P.-K. C. Short L. Ist.	1927	67 Vickers & Phelps.	71 Vickers & Phelps.
21,107,000	4½	Jan. & July.	St. P. M. & M. cons.	1933	102½ Remick, Hodges & Co.	103½ Remick, Hodges & Co.
13,344,000	6	Jan. & July.	Do	1933	120	121½
10,185,000	4	June & Dec.	Do Mont. ext.	1937	95½	96½
3,093,000	5	Jan. & July.	San Fran. & North. Pac.	1919	101 Suto Bros. & Co.	
4,056,000	6	April & Oct.	Sav. Fla. & West. Ist.	1934	119	
2,000,000	5	June & Dec.	Ulster & Delaware cons.	1928	100 Redmond & Co.	102 Redmond & Co.
5,000,000	5	April & Oct.	Va. & S. W. Ry. Ist cons.	1958	88	93
1,000,000	6	April & Oct.	Vicks. & Meridian Ist.	1921	102 F. J. Lisman & Co.	
1,250,000	4	Feb. & Aug.	Wash., Ohio & W. Ist.	1924	93 W. A. C. Ewen.	95 W. A. C. Ewen.
10,000,000	3½	Feb. & Aug.	Washington Terminal	1945	83½ Whittemore, Pell & Co.	84½ Whittemore, Pell & Co.
5,000,000	4	Jan. & July.	Winston-S. So. B. Ist.	1960	87 Wolff & Stanley.	

\*And interest.

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# Annalist Open Security Market

## Bonds

## PUBLIC UTILITIES

## Bonds

Amount	Interest	Date	Company	Maturity	At	By	Offered	By
Outstanding	Rate							
\$5,000,000	5	Jan. & July	Adirondack El. Pow. Ist.	1962	95	Berdell Bros.	90	Berdell Bros.
1,400,000	5	Mar. & Sept.	Albany Southern Ist.	1939	87	Redmond & Co.	92	Redmond & Co.
1,054,000	6	June & Dec.	Am. Public Serv. Ist. lien.	1942	97	N. W. Halsey & Co.	100	N. W. Halsey & Co.
2,211,000	5	April & Oct.	Atlantic Av., B'klyn. gen.	1931	100	W. A. C. Ewen.	102	W. A. C. Ewen.
220,000	5	Jan. & July	Do. Imp't	1934	94		98	
1,100,000	5	Apr. & Oct.	Asheville P. & L. Ist. a. f.	1942	93	Redmond & Co.	96	Redmond & Co.
3,307,000	5	June & Dec.	Aug. Aiken Ry. & El. Ist.	1935	50		60	
11,119,000	5	Apr. & Oct.	Bell Tel. (Canada) Ist.	1925	97	J. W. Bowen & Co. (B'ton.)	97 1/2	J. W. Bowen & Co. (B'tn.)
8,720,000	4 1/2	Apr. & Oct.	Birmingham R. & L. gen.	1954	87 1/2	Miller & Co.	89 1/2	Miller & Co.
2,400,000	4 1/2	Feb. & Aug.	B'ton & Wor. St. Ry. Ist.	1923	90	Burgess, Lang & Co.	93	Burgess, Lang & Co.
250,000	5	April & Oct.	B'klyn. Bath. & W. E. Ist.	1917	98	W. A. C. Ewen.	101	W. A. C. Ewen.
121,000	5	April & Oct.	Do. gen.	1933	97		100	
3,500,000	5	Jan. & July	B'klyn. Q'n's Co. & S. Ist.	1941	96		101	
2,884,000	5	May & Nov.	Do. consol.	1941	93		96	
250,000	5	April & Oct.	Brooklyn Heights Ist.	1941	98		100	
5,000,000	5	Feb. & Aug.	Buffalo Ry. consol.	1931	101	Miller & Co.	103	Miller & Co.
3,000,000	5	Jan. & July	Central Union Gas Ist.	1927	102 1/2	W. A. C. Ewen.	103 1/2	W. A. C. Ewen.
5,450,000	5	June & Dec.	Central States Elec.	1922	90	Berdell Bros.	93	Berdell Bros.
19,000,000	5	June & Dec.	Chicago Telephone Ist.	1923	102	J. W. Bowen & Co. (B'ton.)	102 1/2	J. W. Bowen & Co. (B'ton.)
264,000	5	Feb. & Aug.	Clt. G. L., B'klyn. con.	1946	99	Wm. A. C. Ewen.		
6,000,000	5	April & Oct.	Cleve. Elec. Ill. Ist.	1939	100 1/2	Spencer Trask & Co.	102	Spencer Trask & Co.
2,783,000	5	Jan. & July	Col. (S.C.) Ry. Gas & El. Ist.	1936	87	Redmond & Co.	92	Redmond & Co.
1,243,000	5	May & Nov.	Col. B. L. & N. Ist.	1921	94 1/2	Burgess, Lang & Co.	96 1/2	Burgess, Lang & Co.
8,000,000	6	May & Nov.	Commonw'th P. Ry. & L. Ist.	1918	101	Berdell Bros.	103	Berdell Bros.
10,682,000	4 1/2	Jan. & July	Conn. Ry. & Lt. stpd. Ist.	1951	97	Redmond & Co.	99 1/2	Redmond & Co.
1,860,000			Do unstamped.		97		99 1/2	
2,500,000	5	Jan. & July	Cons. Water of Utica Ist.	1930	98		101	
1,500,000	5	Jan. & July	Do. deb.	1930	80		90	
11,781,000	5	Jan. & July	Consumers' Power Ist.	1936	96	Babcock, Rushton & Co.		
6,845,000	5	May & Nov.	Con. Power of Minn. Ist.	1924	101	Berdell Bros.	102 1/2	Berdell Bros.
2,708,000	5	Jan. & July	Cuyahoga Telephone	1919	94 1/2	Miller & Co.	96 1/2	Miller & Co.
2,579,000	5	Mar. & Sept.	Dayton Lighting Ist. ref.	1937	92 1/2	Sutro Bros. & Co.	93 1/2	Sutro Bros. & Co.
600,000	5	June & Dec.	Dayton Power & Light	1941	89		92	
8,000,000	5	Jan. & July	Denver Union Water	1914	82	Burgess, Lang & Co.		
11,010,000	5	May & Nov.	Denver City Tram. ref.	1933	68	E. F. Hutton & Co.	70	E. F. Hutton & Co.
10,000,000	5	Jan. & July	Detroit Edison Ist.	1933	102 1/2	Spencer Trask & Co.	103 1/2	Spencer Trask & Co.
3,354,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	Do conv.	1924	123		136	
2,645,500	6	Jan. & July	Do do	1925	129	F. S. Smithers & Co.	133	
1,889,000	5	June & Dec.	Economy Light & P. Ist.	1956	95	Redmond & Co.	100	Redmond & Co.
4,275,000	4	Jan. & July	Edison El. Ill. B'klyn Ist.	1939	86 1/2	W. A. C. Ewen.		
2,188,000	5	Jan. & July	Edison El. Ill. N. Y. Ist.	1945	107			
2,400,000	5	June & Dec.	Eliz. Plain. & Cent. Jer.	1950	94	B. H. & F. W. Pelzer		
990,000	5	April & Oct.	Elizabeth & Trenton Ist.	1962	91 1/2			
3,500,000	5	Mar. & Sept.	Equitable Gas, N. Y.	1932	102 1/2	W. A. C. Ewen.	103 1/2	W. A. C. Ewen.
7,709,500	5	Mar. & Sept.	Federal Lt. & Trac. Ist.	1942	86	White, Weld & Co.	90	White, Weld & Co.
400,000	5	June & Dec.	Gary Connecting Ry. Ist.	1921	20	Whittemore, Pell & Co.	26	Whittemore, Pell & Co.
1,153,000	5	Jan. & July	Gary & Inter. Ry. Ist. ref.	1930	20	Miller & Co.	28	Miller & Co.
6,840,000	5	Jan. & July	G. Ry. & Elec. Ist. con.	1932	100	Spencer Trask & Co.	101 1/2	Spencer Trask & Co.
1,436,000	5	June & Dec.	Gas & Elec. Bergen Co.	1949	100 1/2	B. H. & F. W. Pelzer		
1,698,000	5	Jan. & July	Gen. G. & El. Ist. conv.	1932	65	Redmond & Co.	75	Redmond & Co.
19,645,000	5	Jan. & July	Great Western Power Ist.	1946	85	E. & C. Randolph.	87	E. & C. Randolph.
4,895,000	5	May & Nov.	Great Falls Power	1940	98	Berdell Bros.	100	Berdell Bros.
1,000,000	5	Jan. & July	Harwood Electric Ist.	1939	101	Redmond & Co.		
800,000	4	May & Nov.	Hereford Ry. Ist.	1930	89	Burgess, Lang & Co.	92	Burgess, Lang & Co.
10,500,000	5	May & Nov.	Hudson County Gas	1940	102	B. H. & F. W. Pelzer	103	B. H. & F. W. Pelzer
2,850,000	5	Jan. & July	Hydraulic Power Ist.	1950	100 1/2	Kean, Taylor & Co.	102	Kean, Taylor & Co.
6,000,000	5	May & Nov.	Indiana Na. Gas & Oil Ist.	1931	83	Hartshorne & Battelle	88	Hartshorne & Battelle
18,335,000	4	Jan. & July	International Tract.	1949	60	Miller & Co.	65	Miller & Co.
14,061,000	4	May & Nov.	J. C. Hob. & Pat. Ry. Ist.	1949	75	B. H. & F. W. Pelzer	75 1/2	B. H. & F. W. Pelzer
240,000	5	Jan. & July	Jamaica & B'klyn Ist.	1930	97	W. A. C. Ewen.		
116,000	5	Feb. & Aug.	Jamaica Water Sup. cons.	1928	93			
884,000	5	Jan. & July	Do unif.	1954	85 1/2		87 1/2	W. A. C. Ewen.
1,500,000	6		Kentucky Utilities	1919	97	A. H. Bickmore & Co.	100	A. H. Bickmore & Co.
2,500,000	5	April & Oct.	Kings Co. E. L. & P. Ist.	1937	102 1/2	Wm. A. C. Ewen.		
7,000,000	4	Feb. & Aug.	Kings Co. Elev. Ist.	1949	83		84	Wm. A. C. Ewen.
6,025,000	5	Jan. & July	Keystone Telephone	1935	95	Robinson & Co.	96	Robinson & Co.
1,794,000	5	June & Dec.	Knoxville Ry. & L. ref.	1946	83 1/2	Miller & Co.	86 1/2	Miller & Co.
369,000	5	Jan. & July	Liima, Findlay & Tol. Ist.	1925	93	Wolff & Stanley		
6,000,000	5	Jan. & July	Louisville Ry. con.	1930	102	Miller & Co.	103	Miller & Co.
8,761,000	5	Jan. & July	Memphis Street Ry.	1945	88 1/2		89 1/2	
1,000,000	5	Jan. & July	Middlesex & Som. Trac.	1950			93	B. H. & F. W. Pelzer
5,000,000	5	May & Nov.	Mil. Lt. H. & Trac. Ist.	1929	90 1/2	Spencer Trask & Co.	101	Spencer Trask & Co.
7,853,000	5	June & Dec.	Minn. Gen. Electric	1934	100 1/2		102	
4,395,000	5	Jan. & July	Minneapolis St. Ry. cons.	1919	100	Miller & Co.	101	Miller & Co.
19,800,000	5	Jan. & July	Mississippi Riv. Pow. Ist.	1951	80	Berdell Bros.	82	Berdell Bros.
770,000	5	April & Oct.	Nassau Light & P. Ist.	1927	100	N. W. Halsey & Co.		
10,747,000	4	Jan. & July	Nassau Electric cons.	1951	75	H. N. Whitney & Sons.	75 1/2	Wm. A. C. Ewen.
10,000,000	5	April & Oct.	New Eng. Tel. & Tel. deb.	1932	101 1/2	J. W. Bowen & Co. (Bos.)	102	J. W. Bowen & Co. (Bos.)
10,000,000	2	Jan. & July	N. Y. & Westchest. Ltg.	2004	80 1/2	H. N. Whitney & Sons.	81 1/2	H. N. Whitney & Sons.
3,300,000	5	June & Dec.	N. Y. & Hob. Ferry gen.	1946	98 1/2	B. H. & F. W. Pelzer		
3,500,000	5	Jan. & July	N. Y. & E. R. Gas Ist.	1944	102 1/2	Wm. A. C. Ewen.		
9,780,000	5	May & Nov.	N. Y. & N. J. Tel. Ist.	1930	101		103	W. A. C. Ewen.
10,000,000	5	Jan. & July	Niagara Falls Pow. Ist.	1932	101 1/2	Spencer Trask & Co.		Spencer Trask & Co.
570,000	5	Jan. & July	Niagara & E. Pow. Ist.	1941	81	Wolff & Stanley		
12,500,000	5	Mar. & Sept.	Northwestern Elev. Ist.	1941	87 1/2	N. W. Halsey & Co.	80	N. W. Halsey & Co.
1,250,000	5	May & Nov.	Northern Union Gas Ist.	1927	100 1/2	W. A. C. Ewen.	101 1/2	H. N. Whitney & Son.
9,619,000	5	Jan. & July	Om. & Co. Bl. St. Ry. Ist.	1928	95	Redmond & Co.	97	Redmond & Co.
1,809,000	5	Jan. & July	Om. & C.B.St.Ry. & Br. Ist.	1928	95		97	
26,976,000	5	Jan. & July	Pacific Gas & E. gen. & r.	1942	90 1/2	N. W. Halsey & Co.	91 1/2	N. W. Halsey & Co.
5,904,000	5	Feb. & Aug.	Pacific Power & L. Ist.	1930	91 1/2	Babcock, Rushton & Co.	93 1/2	Babcock, Rushton & Co.
3,317,000	5	Mar. & Sept.	Pat. & Pas. G.&E. consol.	1949	100 1/2	B. H. & F. W. Pelzer		
8,523,000	5	May & Nov.	Portland (Ore.) Ry. Ist.	1930	94	Redmond & Co.	96	Redmond & Co.
8,057,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	Puget Sd. Tr. & P.	1919	90 1/2	Babcock, Rushton & Co.	100 1/2	Babcock, Rushton & Co.
20,047,770	6	May & Nov.	Public Ser. Corp., N. J. ctfs.		103 1/2	B. H. & F. W. Pelzer	104 1/2	B. H. & F. W. Pelzer
1,118,000	5	June & Dec.	Riverside Traction Ist.	1960	90 1/2			
2,700,000	5	Apr. & Oct.	Rochester Ry. con.	1930	102 1/2	Miller & Co.	103 1/2	Miller & Co.
2,000,000	5	Mar. & Sept.	Rutland (Vt.) R.L.&P. Ist.	1946	83	Redmond & Co.	88	Redmond & Co.
5,000,000	5	May & Nov.	St. Jo. (Mo.) R.L.H.&P. Ist.	1937	93		97	
3,750,000	5	Mar. & Sept.	St. Paul Gas Light		97	Miller & Co.	99	Miller & Co.
2,500,000	5	Jan. & July	Southern Sierra Ist.	1936	97 1/2	E. F. Hutton & Co.	99	E. F. Hutton & Co.
250,000	5	Jan. & July	So. Boulevard (N. Y.) Ist.	1945	88	W. A. C. Ewen.	93	W. A. C. Ewen.
10,717,000	5	Jan. & July	Southern Cal. Edison gen.	1939	95	Berdell Bros.	97	Berdell Bros.
1,195,000	5	May & Nov.	Standard Gas L. N. Y. Ist.	1939	102 1/2	W. A. C. Ewen.		
4,200,000	5	Jan. & July	Spokane Int. Ry Ist.	1955			94	Burgess, Lang & Co.
1,800,000	4	May & Nov.	Sup. W. Lt. & P. Ist.	1931	90	Redmond & Co.	84	Redmond & Co.
200,000	5	Mar. & Sept.	Do ref.	1929	75			
2,500,000	5	June & Dec.	Syracuse Lighting Ist.	1951	98 1/2		101	Redmond & Co.
6,479,905	5	Jan. & July	Syracuse Lt. & Pr. col. tr.	1954	85		88	
7,500,000	5	May & Nov.	Tennessee Power Ist.	1962	78	Berdell Bros.	81	Berdell Bros.
6,579,000	5	Feb. & Aug.	Toledo Traction	1918	100	Babcock, Rushton & Co.	100 1/2	Babcock, Rushton & Co.
4,090,000	5	June & Dec.	Texas Power & Light	1927	92 1/2			
846,000	5	June & Dec.	Tampa (Fla.) Elec. Ist.	1933	97	Redmond & Co.	101	Redmond & Co.
350,000	5	June & Dec.	Trenton, Penn'gton & H.	1943			87 1/2	Estabrook & Co.
4,787,000	5	Jan. & July	Tri-City Ry. & L.	1930	92	Miller & Co.	95	Miller & Co.
8,039,000	5	Apr. & Oct.	Do cal. tr.	1923	97 1/2	Burgess, Lang & Co.		

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## Annalist Open Security Market

## Bonds

### PUBLIC UTILITIES—Continued

## Bonds

Amount	Interest		Company.	Maturity.	Bid for		Offered	
	Outstanding.	Rate.			At	By	At	By
\$2,000,000	5	Feb.	Aug., Union Railway N. Y.	1st. 1942	100%	W. A. C. Ewen.	102%	W. A. C. Ewen.
20,000,000	4	June	Dec., United Elec. of N. J.	1st. 1949	82%	B. H. & F. W. Pelzer.	83%	B. H. & F. W. Pelzer.
2,268,000	4½	Mar.	Sept., Utica & Mohawk V.	1st. 1941	91	Burgess, Lang & Co.	93	Burgess, Lang & Co.
2,156,000	5	Jan.	July., United States Telep.	1919	94	Miller & Co.	96	Miller & Co.
5,721,000	5	June	Dec., Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st & ref.	1932	87%	A. H. Bickmore & Co.	89	A. H. Bickmore & Co.
8,397,000	5	June	Dec., Westchester Ltg. 1st.	1950	103%	W. A. C. Ewen.		
500,000	5	Jan.	July., Westchester E. R. R.	1st. 1943	89	"	93	W. A. C. Ewen.
10,000,000	5	Apr.	Oct., Western T. & T. col. tr.	1932	90	J. W. Bowen & Co. (Bos.)	99%	J. W. Bowen & Co. (Bos.)
49,925,000	5	Mar.	Sept., Western Pacific.	1933			37%	E. F. Hutton & Co.
6,500,000	6	May	Nov., Wisconsin Edison deb.	1924	93	Berdell Bros.	95	Berdell Bros.
2,500,000	5	Jan.	July., Wheeling Trac. 1st cons.	1931	89	Redmond & Co.	94	Redmond & Co.
1,000,000	5	Apr.	Oct., Yonkers R. R. (N.Y.)	1st. 1946	90	Whittemore, Pell & Co.	95	Whittemore, Pell & Co.

\*And Interest. †Basis.

## Bonds

## INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

## Bonds

Amount	Interest					Bid for		Offered	
Outstanding.	Rate.	Date.	Company.	Maturity.	At	By		At	By
\$13,448,000	5	Feb. & Aug.	American Can deb.	1923	98½	Vickers & Phelps.....	99	Vickers & Phelps.	
6,000,000	4	Jan. & July..	Am. Thread 1st.....	1919	97½	" .....	98½	" .....	
240,000	6	May & Nov.	Colorado Fuel.....	1919	103	Hartshorne & Battelle... ..	42	Wolff & Stanley.	
2,003,000	5	Feb. & Aug.	Continental Coal 1st.....	1932	.....	.....	104	Spencer Trask & Co.	
6,500,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	Consolidation Coal conv.	1923	103½	Spencer Trask & Co....	101½	Vickers & Phelps.	
9,978,000	6	Apr. & Oct.	Cub. Am. Sugar col. tr.	1918	101½	Vickers & Phelps.....	101½	W. A. C. Ewen.	
2,316,000	6	Mar. & Sept.	Heck-Jones-Jewell M. 1st	1922	100¼	W. A. C. Ewen.....	101	" .....	
910,000	6	Jan. & July..	Do deb .....	1916	100	.....	102	Kean, Taylor & Co....	
3,000,000	6	.....	Interlake Steamship.....	1916-24	100½	Kean, Taylor & Co....	70	Williamson & Squire.	
3,515,000	5	Apr. & Oct.	Intern'l Salt, col. trust.....	1951	65	Williamson & Squire... ..	96½	Robinson & Co.	
2,000,000	6	May & Nov.	Lima Locomo, 1st a. f.	1939	95	Robinson & Co.....	86	Hartshorne & Battelle.	
5,168,000	5	Jan. & July.	National Starch deb.....	1930	83	Hartshorne & Battelle... ..	82	Estabrook & Co.	
2,720,000	6	June & Dec.	Park & Tilford deb. s. f.	1936	.....	.....	90	Redmond & Co.	
4,352,000	5	Jan. & July..	Pocahontas Cons. col. 1st	1957	88½	Redmond & Co.....	101½	Wolff & Stanley.	
5,193,000	5	Jan. & July.	Rogers Brown & Son 1st	1918	.....	.....	85½	Robinson & Co.	
7,500,000	5	Jan. & July.	St. L. R. M. & P. 1st a. f.	1955	84½	Robinson & Co.....	86	F. S. Smithers & Co.	
2,489,000	6	June & Dec.	Sen Sen Chic. 20-yr. s. f.	1920	80	F. S. Smithers & Co..	103	W. A. C. Ewen.	
2,000,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	Sloss Iron & Steel 1st	1920	100¼	W. A. C. Ewen.....	98½	" .....	
2,000,000	4½	Apr. & Oct.	Do genl.....	1918	97½	" .....	100	Wolff & Stanley.	
9,680,000	6	Jan. & July.	Southwestern C. & I. 1st	1929	.....	.....	98½	White, Weid & Co.	
25,000,000	5	Jan. & July..	Swift & Co.....	1944	98½	White, Weid & Co....			

\*And Interest.

## Equipments

## RAILROADS

*These are quoted on the basis of yield*

### *Equipments*

Amount Outstanding.	Interest		Company.	Maturities.	Bid for		Offered	
	Rate.	Date.			By	At	By	
\$675,000	4	Mar. & Sept.	Atlantic Coast Line...	1915-17	4.35	Bull & Eldredge.....	4.20	Bull & Eldredge.
1,875,000	4½	June & Dec.	Do .....	1915-21	4.35	" .....	4.20	" .....
6,152,000	4½	April & Oct.	Boston & Albany .....	1915-27	4.55	" .....	4.40	" .....
14,865,000	4½	Various .....	Baltimore & Ohio .....	1915-23	4.35	" .....	4.20	" .....
6,073,000	4½	Various .....	Buf. Roch. & Pitts. ....	1915-29	4.45	" .....	4.25	" .....
1,875,000	5	Jan. & July..	Do .....	1915-30	4.45	" .....	4.25	" .....
16,788,000	4½	Various .....	Canadian Northern.....	1915-23	6.25	" .....	5.50	" .....
750,000	5	June & Dec.	Do .....	1915-23	6.25	" .....	5.50	" .....
12,690,000	4½	Jan. & July..	Canadian Pacific.....	1915-28	4.60	" .....	4.40	" .....
1,665,000	5	Various .....	Car. Clinch. & Ohio.....	1915-22	4.85	" .....	4.65	" .....
8,000	4½	Various .....	Central of Georgia.....	1915-16	4.50	" .....	4.35	" .....
162,000	5	Mar. & Sept..	Do .....	1915-17	4.50	" .....	4.35	" .....
60,000	4½	Various .....	Central Vermont.....	1915-17	6.00	" .....	5.00	" .....
637,000	5	Feb. & Aug.	Do .....	1915-22	6.00	" .....	5.00	" .....
7,400,000	4½	Various .....	Chicago & Northwest.....	1915-23	4.30	" .....	4.15	" .....
1,545,000	4½	Various .....	Chi. Ind. & Louisville.....	1915-23	4.62	" .....	4.40	" .....
10,640,000	4½	Various .....	Chi. Rock I. & Pac.....	1915-27	5.75	" .....	5.00	" .....
6,350,000	4½	Feb. & Aug.	Chi. St. L. & New Or.....	1915-23	4.45	" .....	4.30	" .....
7,475,000	5	Various .....	Chi. St. L. & New Or.....	1915-24	4.45	" .....	4.30	" .....
826,000	5	Jan. & July..	Clev. Cin. C. & St. L.....	1915-29	4.75	" .....	4.50	" .....
6,326,000	4½	Various .....	Delaware & Hudson.....	1922	4.40	" .....	4.25	" .....
9,176,000	4½	Jan. & July..	Erie .....	1915-22	4.65	" .....	4.45	" .....
6,036,000	5	Various .....	Do .....	1915-23	4.65	" .....	4.45	" .....
732,000	4½	Feb. & Aug.	Hocking Valley .....	1915-24	4.60	" .....	4.40	" .....
800,000	5	Feb. & Aug.	Do .....	1915-23	4.60	" .....	4.40	" .....
941,000	5	Various .....	Hudson & Manhattan.....	1915-21	5.50	" .....	5.00	" .....
6,000,000	4½	Feb. & Aug.	Illinois Central .....	1915-23	4.40	" .....	4.25	" .....
2,800,000	5	Feb. & Aug..	Do .....	1915-23	4.40	" .....	4.25	" .....
800,000	5	Feb. & Aug.	Inter. & Great North.....	1915-23	6.50	" .....	6.00	" .....
1,440,000	4½	Jan. & July..	Kanawha & Michigan.....	1915-24	4.60	" .....	4.40	" .....
131,000	5	Various .....	Do .....	1915-17	4.60	" .....	4.40	" .....
5,140,000	5	June & Dec.	Louisville & Nashville.....	1915-23	4.35	" .....	4.20	" .....
4,700,000	4½	Various .....	Minn. St. P. & S. M.....	1915-23	4.45	" .....	4.30	" .....
.....	6	May & Nov.	Minn. & St. Louis.....	1922-25	6.25	" .....	5.50	" .....
2,080,000	5	Various .....	Mo. Kansas & Texas.....	1915-23	6.00	" .....	5.25	" .....
2,439,000	5	Various .....	Missouri Pacific .....	1915-22	6.25	" .....	5.50	" .....
336,000	4½	Various .....	Mobile & Ohio.....	1915-22	4.75	" .....	4.50	" .....
1,570,000	5	Various .....	Do .....	1915-22	4.75	" .....	4.50	" .....
53,602,000	4½	Jan. & July..	New York Cent. Lines.....	1916-28	4.55	" .....	4.35	" .....
10,000,000	5	May & Nov.	Do .....	1915-22	4.55	" .....	4.35	" .....
2,490,000	5	April & Oct.	N. Y. N. H. & Hart.....	1915-29	4.60	" .....	4.40	" .....
970,000	6	May & Nov.	Do .....	1915-24	4.60	" .....	4.40	" .....
9,500,000	4½	Feb. & Aug.	Norfolk & Western.....	1915-24	4.30	" .....	4.15	" .....
18,900,000	4	Various .....	Pennsylvania .....	1915-22	4.25	" .....	4.12	" .....
17,730,000	4½	Q. Jan. ....	Do .....	1916-23	4.25	" .....	4.12	" .....
834,200	4½	Various .....	Rutland .....	1915-28	5.75	" .....	5.00	" .....
3,400,000	5	Various .....	St. L. Iron Mt. & So. ....	1915-24	5.50	" .....	5.00	" .....
720,000	6	.....	St. L. B'ville & Mex.....	1919-24	.....	.....	6.00	Estabrook & Co.
154,000	4½	April & Oct.	St. L. & San Fran.....	1915-16	6.25	Bull & Eldredge.	5.50	Bull & Eldredge.
5,548,267	5	Various .....	Do .....	1915-23	6.25	" .....	5.50	" .....
2,824,000	5	Various .....	St. Louis Southw.....	1915-24	5.50	" .....	5.00	" .....
2,819,273	5	Various .....	Seaboard Air Line.....	1915-23	4.70	" .....	4.45	" .....
19,564,000	4½	Various .....	Southern Pacific .....	1915-24	4.35	" .....	4.20	" .....
8,067,000	4½	Various .....	Southern Railway .....	1915-23	4.60	" .....	4.40	" .....
5,151,000	5	Various .....	Do .....	1915-24	4.60	" .....	4.40	" .....
1,225,000	5	May & Nov.	Virginia Railway .....	1915-18	4.50	" .....	4.35	Redmond & Co.

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# Annalist Open Security Market

## Stocks

## GUARANTEED ISSUES—Continued

## Stocks

Amount Out- standing.	Dividend		Security.	Bid for—		Offered—	
	Per Pe- c. riod.	Date.		At	By	At	By
\$2,444,400	1½	Q Oct. 1	'15. Gold & Stock Tel. (West. U.)	112	Alexandre & Burnet....	117	Alexandre & Burnet.
2,967,000	1	S Aug. 28	'15. Hart. & Conn. West. (C. N. E.)	26	Joseph Walker & Sons....	32	Joseph Walker & Sons.
10,000,000	2	S Oct. 1	'15. Ill. Cent. leased line (Ill. C.)	77	Alexandre & Burnet....	80	A. M. Kidder & Co.
1,929,000	2	S July 1	'15. Ill. & Miss. Tel. (W. Un.)....	65	"	70	Alexandre & Burnet.
1,015,400	1½	Q Oct. 1	'15. Internat.-Ocean Tel. (W. Un.)	99	A. M. Kidder & Co....	103	A. M. Kidder & Co.
2,000,000	1½	S Sep. 1	'15. Jack. Lan. & Saginaw (M. C.)	73	Joseph Walker & Sons....	78	Alexandre & Burnet.
1,500,000	1½	Q Oct. 6	'15. Joliet & Chicago (Chi. & Alt.)	120	A. M. Kidder & Co....	140	A. M. Kidder & Co.
610,000	2½	S Oct. 1	'1915. Kal. Alle. & Gr. Rapids (L.S.)	125	"	130	Alexandre & Burnet.
15,000,000	1	Q Oct. 1	'15. K. C. Ft. S. & M. pf. (S.L. & S.F.)	65	Alexandre & Burnet....	68	"
1,750,000	1½	Q Nov. 1	'15. K. C. St. L. & Chi. pf. (Ch. & Alt.)	100	A. M. Kidder & Co....	105	"
10,750,000	1	Q Oct. 1	'15. Lack. R. R. (D. L. & W.)...	91	Alexandre & Burnet....	92	A. M. Kidder & Co.
4,943,000	2	Q Dec. 10	'15. Little Miami R. R. (Penn.)...	200	"	205	"
329,000	3½	S Nov. 1	'15. Louis. & Mo. Riv. pf. (C. & A.)	110	A. M. Kidder & Co....	125	Joseph Walker & Sons.
661,850	2½	S July 1	'15. Mahoning Coal R. R. (L. S. & M. S.).....	665	Alexandre & Burnet....	725	"
60,000,000	1½	Q Oct. 1	'15. Manhattan Ry. (Inter. R. T.)	128	"	132	Alexandre & Burnet.
11,169,600	2	S Oct. 1	'15. Minn. St. P. S. S. leased lines	75	Joseph Walker & Sons....	78	"
900,000	2	S July 1	'15. Mobile & Birmling. pf. (South.)	65	Alexandre & Burnet....	70	Joseph Walker & Sons.
6,017,000	2	S Oct. 1	'15. Mobile & Ohio (Southern)....	65	"	70	A. M. Kidder & Co.
15,000,000	3½	S July 1	'15. Morris & Essex (D. L. & W.)	103	"	106	"
221,000	2	S Nov. 1	'15. Morris & Es. ext. (D. L. & W.)	91	"	94	Jos. Walker & Sons.
3,553,700	3½	S July 1	'15. Nashville & Decatur (L. & N.)	180	"	186	"
650,000	2½	S Oct. 1	'15. N. Y. B. & Man. Be. pf. (L. I.)	106	"	110	"
112,300	3	S July 1	'15. N. Y. Mutual Tel. (West. Un.)	100	A. M. Kidder & Co....	110	A. M. Kidder & Co.
8,656,050	5	S July 1	'15. N. Y. & Har. (N. Y. C. & H.)	350	Alexandre & Burnet....	360	Alexandre & Burnet.
10,000,000	1½	Q Oct. 1	'15. N. Y. Lack. & W. (D. L. & W.)	115	A. M. Kidder & Co....	118	Jos. Walker & Sons.
800,000	2	Q Oct. 15	'15. Ninth Avenue (Met. St. Ry.)	140	Jos. Walker & Sons....	150	"
1,000,000	1	Q Dec. 1	'15. Northern R. R. of N. J. (Erie)	75	Alexandre & Burnet....	84	"
27,077,150	4	S July 15	'15. Northern Central (Penn.)....	171	Jos. Walker & Sons....	179	"
2,500,000	3	S July 1	'15. Northwestern Tel. (W. Un.)...	110	Alexandre & Burnet....	114	Alexandre & Burnet.
1,320,000	4½	S Aug. 20	'15. Oswego & Syra. (D. L. & W.)	185	Jos. Walker & Sons....	205	Jos. Walker & Sons.
2,000,000	2	S July 1	'15. Pacific & Atl. Tel. (W. Un.)	65	Alexandre & Burnet....	70	Alexandre & Burnet.
430,000	4	S July 1	'15. Paterson & Hudson (Erie)....	150	A. M. Kidder & Co....	165	Jos. Walker & Sons.
298,000	2	S July 1	'15. Paterson & Ramapo (Erie)....	90	Alexandre & Burnet....	100	A. M. Kidder & Co.
10,000,000	1½	S Oct. 1	'15. P. B. & L. E. c. (B. & L. E. & C.)	58	A. M. Kidder & Co....	62	"
2,000,000	3	S Sept. 1	'15. P. B. & L. E. pf. (B. & L. E. & C.)	122	Alexandre & Burnet....	127	Jos. Walker & Sons.
19,714,286	1½	Q Oct. 5	'15. Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. (Penn.)	158	"	160	A. M. Kidder & Co.
62,436,300	1½	Q Oct. 1	'15. Pitts. Ft. W. & C. spl. (Penn.)	145	A. M. Kidder & Co....	150	Alexandre & Burnet.
3,939,650	3	S July 1	'15. Pitts. McK. & Young. (L. S.)	125	"	128	Jos. Walker & Sons.
2,100,000	1½	Q Dec. 1	'15. Pitts. Y. & Ashta. pf. (Penn.)	155	Alexandre & Burnet....	160	"
10,000,000	4	S July 2	'15. Rensselaer & Sara. (D. & H.)	170	A. M. Kidder & Co....	173	A. M. Kidder & Co.
255,700	1½	Q Nov. 15	'15. Rutland & Whitehall.....	120	Alexandre & Burnet....	127	Jos. Walker & Sons.
450,000	3½	S July 15	'15. Saratoga & Schneck. (D. & H.)	158	A. M. Kidder & Co....	160	"
908,550	3	S Sep. 4	'15. Sharon Railway (Erie).....	105	Alexandre & Burnet....	115	"
2,000,000	1½	Q Oct. 10	'15. Sixth Avenue (Met. St. Ry.)...	115	A. M. Kidder & Co....	117	"
\$558,575	2½	S Oct. 1	'15. South. & Atlantic Tel. (W. U.)	86	Alexandre & Burnet....	93	Alexandre & Burnet.
5,191,100	2½	S July 5	'15. Southw. of Ga. (Cent. of Ga.)	102	"	105	"
2,490,000	3	S July 1	'15. St. L. Br. 1st pf. (T.A. of St. L.)	102	Jos. Walker & Sons....	112	Jos. Walker & Sons.
3,000,000	1½	S July 1	'15. St. L. Br. 2d pf. (T.A. of St. L.)	50	A. M. Kidder & Co....	55	"
1,250,000	3	S July 1	'15. Tun. R.R. St. L. (T.A. of St. L.)	102	Jos. Walker & Sons....	110	Alexandre & Burnet.
600,000	4½	Q Nov. 2	'15. Twenty-third St. (M. St. Ry.)	225	"	250	Jos. Walker & Sons.
21,240,400	2½	Q Oct. 10	'15. Un. N. J. R. R. & Canal (Pa.)	225	A. M. Kidder & Co....	228	Alexandre & Burnet.
4,000,000	3	S Nov. 1	'15. U. Che. & Sus. V. (D. L. & W.)	171	Jos. Walker & Sons....	188	"
750,000	2½	S July 1	'15. Valley R.R. (N.Y.) (D. L. & W.)	112	A. M. Kidder & Co....	116	Jos. Walker & Sons.
1,800,000	3½	S Oct. 15	'15. Warren R. R. (D. L. & W.)...	155	"	160	A. M. Kidder & Co.

\*In addition to the semi-annual dividends an annual payment of \$3.45 is made, bringing total paid on the stock up to \$12.45 a year. †In addition 2 per cent. is paid semi-annually in April and October, bringing total for year up to 14 per cent. Including 1/2 per cent. extra.

## Stocks

## BANKS

## Stocks

Amount Out- standing.	Dividend			Security.	Bid for—		Offered—	
	Per Pe- C. riod.	Date.			At	By	At	By
\$1,500,000	14	S July 1	'15.	America	540	Grannis & Co.	545	Herbert A. Mansfield.
5,000,000	5	S Nov. 1	'15.	American Exchange Nat.	208	Herbert A. Mansfield.	212	"
1,000,000	3	S July 1	'15.	Atlantic (\$100)	175	Grannis & Co.	185	Grannis & Co.
200,000	4	S July 1	'15.	Battery Park	145	"	165	"
250,000	4	Q Nov. 1	'15.	Bowery	400	"	"	"
300,000	10	S July 1	'15.	Butchers & Drovers	100	"	125	Grannis & Co.
5,000,000	5	Q Oct. 1	'15.	Chase	610	Mann, Bill & Co.	615	John Burnham & Co.
3,500,000	2	Q Oct. 1	'15.	Chatham & Phenix	204	Grannis & Co.	205	Herbert A. Mansfield.
3,000,000	2½	S Nov. 1	'15.	Chemical Nat.	"	"	402½	"
400,000	3	S Oct. 1	'15.	Chelsea Exchange	124	Grannis & Co.	135	Grannis & Co.
25,000,000	5	S Nov. 1	'15.	City (National)	467	Herbert A. Mansfield.	470	"
2,550,000	2	Q Oct. 1	'15.	Citizens' Central	173	Grannis & Co.	178	"
1,000,000	2	Q Oct. 1	'15.	Coal & Iron Nat.	168	Mann, Bill & Co.	170	"
300,000	8	S July 1	'15.	Columbia	300	John Burnham & Co.	325	John Burnham & Co.
25,000,000	2	Q Oct. 1	'15.	Commerce	179	Mann, Bill & Co.	180	"
3,500,000	4	Q Nov. 2	'15.	Corn Exchange	330	John Burnham & Co.	335	Mann, Bill & Co.
150,000	"	"	"	Europe	"	"	155	"
250,000	2	S July 2	'15.	East River Nat. (\$25)	70	Grannis & Co.	85	Grannis & Co.
200,000	3	S Nov. 1	'15.	Fidelity	140	"	155	"
100,000	125	Q Oct. 1	'15.	Fifth Avenue	4,300	John Burnham & Co.	4,600	John Burnham & Co.
250,000	3	Q Oct. 1	'15.	Fifth Nat.	250	"	300	"
10,000,000	7	Q Oct. 1	'15.	First Nat.	900	Mann, Bill & Co.	915	Grannis & Co.
1,000,000	3	Q Sep. 30	'15.	Garfield Nat.	185	John Burnham & Co.	200	John Burnham & Co.
200,000	10	S July 1	'15.	German Exchange	375	"	400	"
750,000	3	S Aug. 2	'15.	German-American, (\$75)	130	"	140	"
200,000	10	S Nov. 1	'15.	Germania	390	Grannis & Co.	425	Grannis & Co.
200,000	2	Q Oct. 1	'15.	Gotham Nat.	190	"	"	"
500,000	3	Q Oct. 1	'15.	Greenwich	275	"	290	Grannis & Co.
3,000,000	5	Q Oct. 1	'15.	Hanover Nat.	620	"	625	Mann, Bill & Co.
500,000	3	"	"	Harriman	335	Mann, Bill & Co.	350	"
1,500,000	12	S July 2	'15.	Importers & Traders' Nat.	490	Grannis & Co.	505	Grannis & Co.
4,000,000	2	Q Oct. 1	'15.	Irving Nat.	178	John Burnham & Co.	182	John Burnham & Co.
2,050,000	7	S July 1	'15.	Manhattan (\$50)	310	Grannis & Co.	315	Grannis & Co.
1,000,000	3	Q Oct. 1	'15.	Market & Fulton	245	Mann, Bill & Co.	248	John Burnham & Co.
6,000,000	3	Q Aug. 10	'15.	Mechanics & Metals	270	"	274	"
2,000,000	4	S July 1	'15.	Merchants' Nat.	172	"	183	Mann, Bill & Co.
1,000,000	4	Q Oct. 1	'15.	Metropolis	300	Grannis & Co.	310	Grannis & Co.
2,000,000	2	Q Oct. 1	'15.	Metropolitan	175	"	185	"
200,000	7	S July 1	'15.	Mutual	325	"	"	"
200,000	4	S Oct. 1	'15.	New Netherland	210	"	225	Grannis & Co.
2,000,000	8	S July 1	'15.	New York (N. B. A.)	370	Mann, Bill & Co.	385	Mann, Bill & Co.
1,000,000	4	S Oct. 15	'15.	N. Y. Produce Exchange	205	John Burnham & Co.	"	"
500,000	20	S July 1	'15.	New York Co. Nat.	725	Grannis & Co.	800	Grannis & Co.
5,000,000	4	Q Oct. 1	'15.	Park Nat.	415	Mann, Bill & Co.	420	John Burnham & Co.
500,000	2	Q Nov. 2	'15.	Pacific, (\$50)	250	Grannis & Co.	"	"
1,000,000	3	Q Oct. 1	'15.	Seaboard Nat.	410	"	430	Grannis & Co.

## Dividends Declared and Awaiting Payment

### STEAM RAILROADS

Company.	Rate.	Pe-Pay- riod.	Books Close.
A. C. L. R. R.	2 1/2	—	Jan. 10 *Dec. 20
Ala. Gt. South.	2	—	Dec. 29 *Dec. 4
Po. pf.	3	—	Feb. 23 *Jan. 22
Albany & Sus.	4 1/2	8	Jan. 1 Dec. 15
Alb. & Sus.	3 1/2	Sp.	Jan. 10 *Jan. 8
Allegh. & West.	3	—	Jan. 1 *Dec. 22
Atl. & W. Pt.	3	—	Jan. 1 *Dec. 21
A. T. & S. F. pf.	2 1/2	8	Feb. 1 *Dec. 31
Aug. & Savan.	2 1/2	8	Jan. 5 *Dec. 15
Beech Creek	1	—	Jan. 3 *Dec. 31
Boston & Alb.	2 1/2	Q	Dec. 31 *Nov. 30
Bos. & Lowell	4	—	Jan. 3 *Nov. 27
B. R. B. & L.	1 1/2	—	Jan. 1 *Dec. 15
Buff. & Sus. pf.	2	—	Jan. 15 *Dec. 31
Can. Pacif.	2 1/2	—	Dec. 31 *Nov. 30
Canada So.	1 1/2	8	Feb. 1 *Dec. 31
Chi. B. & Q.	2	—	Dec. 27 *Dec. 20
C. I. & L. pf.	2	—	Dec. 30 *Dec. 18
Chic. & N. W.	1 1/2	—	Jan. 3 *Dec. 1
Del. & Hud.	2 1/2	—	Dec. 20 *Nov. 27
Del. L. & W.	10	Ex.	Dec. 20 *Dec. 2
D. Hills. & Son.	2	—	Jan. 5 *Dec. 20
Det. & Mackinac	2 1/2	8	Jan. 3 *Dec. 15
Ed. & Wm. pf.	3 1/2	—	Jan. 3 *Dec. 20
Gal. R. R. & B.	3	—	Jan. 15 *Jan. 1
Gr. Northern	1 1/2	—	Feb. 1 *Jan. 5
H. & L.	3 1/2	—	Jan. 10 *Dec. 20
Hocking Val.	3 1/2	—	Dec. 31 *Dec. 24
Ill. Cen. Id. line	2	—	Jan. 1 *Dec. 11
Interb. Cen. pf.	1 1/2	—	Jan. 3 *Dec. 10
Interb. R. T.	5	—	Jan. 3 *Dec. 20
Jol. & Chicago	1 1/2	—	Jan. 3 *Dec. 24
Kan. & M.	1 1/2	—	Dec. 27 *Dec. 17
Kan. C. So. pf.	1	—	Jan. 15 *Dec. 31
Lack. R. R. of	1	—	Q Jan. 3 *Dec. 7
N. J.	1	—	—
Lehigh V. com.	\$1.25	—	Jan. 8 *Dec. 24
Little Schuylk.	—	—	—
Louis. & Nash.	\$1.25	—	Jan. 15 *Dec. 15
Louis. & Nash.	2 1/2	8	Feb. 10 *Jan. 20
Maine Central	1 1/2	—	Q Jan. 1 *Dec. 15
Mich. Central	1	—	Q Dec. 28 *Dec. 8
Manhattan Ry.	1 1/2	—	Q Jan. 1 *Dec. 15
Mo. & Bir. pf.	2	—	Jan. 1 *Dec. 1
Morris & Essex	3 1/2	—	Jan. 8 *Dec. 0
N. Y. Central	1 1/2	—	Q Feb. 1 *Jan. 5
N. Y. & Harlem	—	—	—
com. & pf.	5	—	Jan. 3 *Dec. 15
N. Y. L. & W.	1 1/2	—	Q Jan. 3 *Dec. 11
North. Central	4	—	Jan. 15 *Dec. 31
Nor. Pacif.	1 1/2	—	Q Feb. 1 *Jan. 7
N. R. R. of N. H.	1 1/2	—	Q Jan. 1 *Dec. 6
Nor. Securities	2	—	A Jan. 11 *Dec. 31
N. & Worc. pf.	2	—	Q Jan. 1 *Dec. 16
Phila. B. & W.	2	—	Dec. 31 *Dec. 6
Phil. & Trent	2 1/2	—	Q Jan. 10 *Dec. 31
Pitts. Ft. W.	—	—	—
C. reg. std.	1 1/2	—	Q Jan. 4 *Dec. 11
Do. sp. std.	1 1/2	—	Q Jan. 8 *Dec. 15
R. R. Secur.	2	—	Q Jan. 1 *Dec. 31
Read. Co. Id. pf.	1	—	Q Jan. 13 *Dec. 21
Reading Co.	2	—	Q Feb. 10 *Jan. 24
Rens. & Sara.	4	—	Jan. 1 *Dec. 15
Rome & Clint.	3 1/2	—	Jan. 1 *Dec. 21
Sa. L. R.	1	—	—
S. & W. pf.	1 1/2	—	Q Dec. 31 *Dec. 20
P. W. R. R. of	—	—	—
Gal. R. R.	2 1/2	—	Jan. 5 *Dec. 10
Gr. Northern	1 1/2	—	Q Jan. 8 *Dec. 1
Indian Pacif.	1 1/2	—	Q Jan. 3 *Dec. 7
United N. J. R.	1	—	—
R. & C.	\$2.50	Q	Jan. 10 Dec. 20
Vermont Val.	—	—	Jan. 1 Not cl'd
W. & A. R.	2 1/2	8	Jan. 1 *Dec. 30
W. Ry. of Ala.	3	—	Jan. 1 *Dec. 21

# Annalist Open Security Market

## Stocks

## BANKS—Continued

## Stocks

Amount	Dividend	Security	Bid for	Offered
Out- standing.	Per Pe- C. riod. Date.		At By	At By
\$1,000,000	3 Q Oct. 1, '15.	Second Nat.	395 Grannis & Co.	425 Grannis & Co.
200,000		Sherman	125 " "	135 " "
1,500,000	5 S July 1, '15.	State	120 " "	135 " "
200,000	3 S Aug. 2, '15.	Twenty-third Ward	100 " "	135 " "
1,000,000	4 S Sep. 30, '15.	Union Exchange Nat.	135 John Burnham & Co.	140 John Burnham & Co.
100,000	2 Q Oct. 1, '15.	Washington Heights	275 " "	300 " "
200,000	6 S July 1, '15.	West Side	400 Grannis & Co.	450 Grannis & Co.
100,000	10 S June 30, '15.	Yorkville	475 " "	500 " "

\*Including 1 per cent. extra. †Also a special dividend of 100 per cent. ‡Quarterly dividend of 3 per cent. paid on First Security Company same date.

## Stocks

## TRUST COMPANIES

## Stocks

Amount	Dividend	Security	Bid for	Offered
Out- standing.	Per Pe- C. riod. Date.		At By	At By
\$1,250,000	2 Q Nov. 1, '15.	Astor Trust	390 Grannis & Co.	400 Herbert A. Mansfield.
10,000,000	5 Q Oct. 1, '15.	Bankers Trust	480 " "	485 Grannis & Co.
1,500,000	1 1/2 Q Nov. 1, '15.	Broadway Trust	144 John Burnham & Co.	150 John Burnham & Co.
1,500,000	5 Q Oct. 1, '15.	Brooklyn	485 " "	500 " "
2,000,000	*7 Q Sep. 30, '15.	Columbia	530 Mann, Bill & Co.	538 Mann, Bill & Co.
3,000,000	10 Q Oct. 1, '15.	Central	1150 " "	1165 " "
500,000		Commercial	105 John Burnham & Co.	110 " "
1,500,000	2 1/2 Q Sep. 30, '15.	Empire	290 Mann, Bill & Co.	305 Mann, Bill & Co.
8,000,000	6 Q Sep. 30, '15.	Equitable Trust	445 Grannis & Co.	450 John Burnham & Co.
1,000,000	12 1/2 Q Nov. 1, '15.	Farmers' Loan & Trust (\$25)	1175 " "	1185 " "
1,000,000	3 S J. & J.	Fidelity	200 " "	210 Grannis & Co.
1,000,000	6 S Sep. 30, '15.	Franklin	248 Herbert A. Mansfield.	255 Herbert A. Mansfield.
500,000	5 S July 1, '15.	Fulton	275 Denny, Pomeroy & Co.	290 Denny, Pomeroy & Co.
10,000,000	6 Q Sep. 30, '15.	Guaranty	413 Mann, Bill & Co.	417 Grannis & Co.
500,000	3 Q Nov. 2, '15.	Hamilton	265 Grannis & Co.	275 " "
\$500,000	3 S July 1, '15.	Hudson Trust	140 J. S. Primrose & Co.	150 J. S. Primrose & Co.
500,000	5 Q Nov. 2, '15.	Kings County	620 " "	640 Grannis & Co.
4,000,000	1 1/2 Q Oct. 1, '15.	Lawyers' Title Ins. & Trust	125 " "	130 Mann, Bill & Co.
1,000,000	3 S Sep. 30, '15.	Lincoln	105 " "	110 " "
1,000,000	1 1/2 Q Oct. 1, '15.	Manufacturers'	137 Herbert A. Mansfield.	140 Grannis & Co.
2,000,000	6 Q Sep. 30, '15.	Metropolitan	410 Grannis & Co.	425 " "
8,000,000	8 Q Sep. 30, '15.	New York	585 Mann, Bill & Co.	600 Mann, Bill & Co.
1,000,000	20 S June 10, '15.	N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	900 " "	910 " "
1,000,000	1 M Oct. 1, '15.	People's Trust	290 Grannis & Co.	290 Grannis & Co.
5,000,000	5 Q Sep. 30, '15.	Title Guarantee & Trust	400 Herbert A. Mansfield.	410 " "
5,000,000	15 Q Sep. 1, '15.	Union Trust	360 Grannis & Co.	370 Grannis & Co.
2,000,000	6 Q Sep. 30, '15.	U. S. Mortgage & Trust	390 Mann, Bill & Co.	400 Mann, Bill & Co.
2,000,000	25 S July 1, '15.	U. S. Trust	1020 Grannis & Co.	1040 Grannis & Co.

\*Including 2 per cent. extra. †Including 1 per cent. extra.

## Stocks

## INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

## Stocks

Amount	Dividend	Security	Bid for	Offered
Out- standing.	Per Pe- C. riod. Date.		At By	At By
\$5,000,000	4 1/2 Q Sep. 30, '15.	American Surety	118 John Burnham & Co.	125 John Burnham & Co.
5,000,000	4 Q Nov. 15, '15.	Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	290 " "	295 Auchincloss, Joost & Co.
2,000,000	25 S J. & J.	Continental	1,075 " "	1,100 John Burnham & Co.
2,500,000	5 S J. & J.	Fidelity-Phoenix	350 " "	365 " "
1,000,000	10 S July 1, '15.	Germania (\$50)	295 Grannis & Co.	305 Grannis & Co.
2,000,000	15 S J. & J.	German-American	485 John Burnham & Co.	500 John Burnham & Co.
1,000,000	2 1/2 Q Oct. 1, '15.	Hanover (\$50)	155 " "	170 " "
6,000,000	10 S July 15, '15.	Home Fire	410 Grannis & Co.	415 " "
6,000,000	3 Q Sep. 30, '15.	Lawyers' Mortgage	180 John Burnham & Co.	185 " "
2,000,000	1 1/2 Q Oct. 1, '15.	Mortgage Bond Co.	114 " "	119 " "
2,000,000	3 Q Oct. 1, '15.	Nat. Surety	204 " "	205 Grannis & Co.
1,500,000	3 Q Oct. 1, '15.	N. Y. Mortgage & Security	98 " "	105 John Burnham & Co.
2,000,000	1 1/2 Q July 1, '15.	New York Title Insurance	37 " "	43 " "
1,000,000	10 S July 7, '15.	Niagara (\$50)	300 " "	315 " "
500,000	5 S Oct. 10, '15.	North River (\$25)	140 " "	150 " "
4,000,000	3 S July 15, '15.	Realty Associates	90 " "	105 " "
300,000	10 Q Nov. 1, '15.	Westchester (\$10)	590 " "	600 " "
1,000,000	7 S Aug. 2, '15.	Williamsburgh City	130 " "	170 " "

## Stocks

## PUBLIC UTILITIES

## Stocks

Amount	Dividend	Security	Bid for	Offered
Out- standing.	Per Pe- C. riod. Date.		At By	At By
\$9,500,000		Adirondack Elec. Power	19 1/2 Berdell Bros.	20 1/2 Berdell Bros.
2,500,000		Do pf.	70 E. & C. Randolph.	71 1/2 E. & C. Randolph.
2,500,000	2 Q Oct. 1, '15.	American Gas & Elec. (\$50)	135 Lamarche & Coady	136 Williams, Troth & C'man.
1,600,000	1 1/2 Q Nov. 1, '15.	Do pf.	50 " "	51 Lamarche & Coady.
15,329,000	1 1/2 Q Nov. 1, '15.	American Light & Traction	386 A. L. Eglington.	390 A. L. Eglington.
14,230,200	1 1/2 Q Nov. 1, '15.	Do pf.	111 " "	113 Lamarche & Coady.
8,205,400	1 Q Dec. 1, '15.	American Power & Light	71 Williams, Troth & C'man.	72 Berdell Bros.
3,119,800	1 1/2 Q Oct. 1, '15.	Do pf.	86 " "	87 H. F. McConnell & Co.
2,095,000	3 1/2 Q July 1, '14.	American Public Utilities	40 H. F. McConnell & Co.	42 Williams, Troth & C'man.
3,914,000	1 1/2 Q Oct. 1, '15.	Do pf.	72 Williams, Troth & C'man.	75 " "
7,000,000		Amer. Water Works & Elec.	8 1/2 Dominick & Dominick.	8 3/4 Dominick & Dominick.
5,000,000		Do 1st pf. 7 p. c. com.	55 " "	60 " "
10,000,000		Do 6 p. c. participating pf.	15 Wms. Troth & Coleman	18 H. F. McConnell & Co.
		Central States	46 Berdell Bros.	48 Berdell Bros.
		Do pf.	93 " "	95 " "
14,718,350	1/2 Q July 1, '14.	Cities Service	98 1/2 Wms. Troth & Coleman	100 1/2 Wms. Troth & Coleman.
20,168,426	1/2 Q July 1, '14.	Do pf.	74 " "	77 " "
871,000	1 1/2 Q Oct. 1, '15.	Col. (S. C.) Ry. Gas & El. pf.	87 Redmond & Co.	92 Redmond & Co.
18,000,000	1 Q Nov. 1, '15.	Commonwealth P. R. & L.	60 Lamarche & Coady	61 Lamarche & Coady.
10,000,000	1 1/2 Q Nov. 1, '15.	Do pf.	85 1/2 H. F. McConnell & Co.	86 " "
45,000,000	2 S July 15, '15.	Consol. Traction, N. J.	72 B. H. & F. W. Pelzer.	73 " "
1,500,000		Electric Bond Deposit pf.	77 " "	80 Wms. Troth & Coleman.
2,000,000	1 1/2 Q Nov. 1, '15.	Electric Bond & Share pf.	99 H. F. McConnell & Co.	102 H. F. McConnell & Co.
811,350		Elizabeth & Trenton	22 B. H. & F. W. Pelzer.	23 " "
180,300		Do pf.	32 " "	33 " "
6,500,000	8 Per An.	Essex & Hudson Gas	132 " "	133 " "
4,750,000	11 1/2 Per An.	Federal Light & Traction	10 E. & C. Randolph.	12 Wms. Troth & Coleman.
2,500,000		Do pf.	43 " "	47 E. & C. Randolph.
2,000,000	5 Per An.	Gas & Electric Bergen Co.	87 B. H. & F. W. Pelzer.	88 " "
10,500,000	4 S July 1, '15.	Hudson County Gas	131 " "	132 " "
9,000,000	1 1/2 Q Dec. 1, '15.	Middle West Utilities pf.	77 1/2 A. H. Bickmore & Co.	79 A. H. Bickmore & Co.
32,708,100	1 1/2 Q Oct. 15, '15.	Mountain States Tel. & Tel.	108 J. W. Bow & Co. (Pos.)	109 J. W. Bow & Co. (Pos.)

## DIVIDENDS DECLARED, AWAITING PAYMENT

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

Company	Rate	Period	Pay- able	Books Close
B. & Worcester	\$1	Jan. 1	Dec. 24	
El. pf.		Jan. 1	Dec. 24	
Brazilian Tr. L.	1 1/2	Jan. 1	Dec. 15	
& P. pf.	1 1/2	Jan. 1	Dec. 15	
B'klyn R. T.	1 1/2	Jan. 1	Dec. 9	
Calif. Ry. & P.	1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 18	
prior pf.	1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 18	
Cal. P. & L. pf.	1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 22	
Cap. T. Wash.	1 1/2	Jan. 1	Dec. 12	
D. C.	1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	
Cin. & H. Trac.	1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	
Do pf.	1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	
Cin. St. Ry.	1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 16	
Cleveland Ry.	1 1/2	Jan. 1	Dec. 11	
Columb. (S. C.)	1 1/2	Jan. 1	Dec. 23	
R. G. & E. pf.	1 1/2	Jan. 1	Dec. 23	
Columbus (Ga.)	1 1/2	Jan. 1	Dec. 17	
El. pf.	1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 15	
Columbus R. P.	1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 15	
& L. pf.	1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 15	
Do prior pf.	1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 15	
Con. Tr. N. J.	1 1/2	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	
Cont. Pass. Ry.	1 1/2	Dec. 30	Nov. 30	
Dug. Light pf.	1 1/2	Jan. 1	Dec. 1	
Dul-Sup. T. pf.	1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 15	
E. Texas E. pf.	1 1/2	Jan. 1	Dec. 18	
El Paso El. pf.	1 1/2	Jan. 10	Dec. 20	
Elk. & S. Pa. \$4.50	1 1/2	Jan. 1	Dec. 1	
Germ. P. Ry. \$1.31 1/2	1 1/2	Jan. 4	Dec. 14	
Ill. Trac. pf.	1 1/2	Jan. 1	Dec. 15	
Ind. St. Ry.	1 1/2	Jan. 1	Dec. 22	
Int-St. Rvs. pf. 30c	1 1/2	Jan. 1	Dec. 16	
Louisv. Trac.	1 1/2	Jan. 1	Dec. 15	
Manila Elec. R.	1 1/2	Dec. 31	Dec. 18	
R. & L.	1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 22	
Mohawk Val.	1 1/2	Jan. 10	Dec. 3	
Monon. V. Tr.	1 1/2	Jan. 1	Dec. 26	
N. E. I. & S. pf. \$2	1 1/2	Dec. 31	Dec. 20	
New O. R. & L.	1 1/2	Dec. 31	Dec. 20	
Do pf.	1 1/2	Dec. 31	Dec. 20	
North O. Tr.	1 1/2	Jan. 1	Dec. 10	
N. Y. State Ry.	1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 22	
Do pf.	1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 22	
Phila. Co.	1 1/2	Dec. 31	Jan. 3	
Pub. S. N. J.	1 1/2	Dec. 31	Dec. 27	
Riding Trac.	1 1/2	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	
Ridge Av. Pass.	1 1/2	Jan. 1	Dec. 15	
Ry. Phila. (Mo.) R.	1 1/2	Jan. 1	Dec. 15	
& L. pf.	1 1/2	Jan. 1	Dec. 15	
Star Electric	1 1/2	Jan. 1	Dec. 24	
Third Av. N. Y.	1 1/2	Jan. 1	Dec. 15	
Toronto Ry.	1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 15	
Twin City R.T.	1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 17	
Do pf.	1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 17	
Union Pas. Ry.	1 1/2	Jan. 1	Dec. 15	
Phila.	\$4.75	Jan. 1	Dec. 15	
Un. Tr. Phila. \$1.50	1 1/2	Jan. 1	Dec. 10	
United Gas & E.	1 1/2	Dec. 30	Dec. 20	
1st pf.	1 1/2	Dec. 30	Dec. 20	
United Light	1 1/2	Jan. 1	Dec. 15	
Rys. 1st pf.	1 1/2	Jan. 1	Dec. 15	
United Trac.	1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 7	
Wash. B. & A.	1 1/2	Dec. 31	Dec. 18	
El. pf.	1 1/2	Dec. 31	Dec. 18	
Wash. W. Pwr.	1 1/2	Jan. 3	Dec. 11	
(Spokane)	1 1/2	Jan. 1	Dec. 15	
W. Phil. Pass	1 1/2	Jan. 1	Dec. 21	
W.E. St. Ry. pf. \$2	1 1/2	Jan. 1	Dec. 21	
W. India Elec.	1 1/2	Jan. 1	Dec. 23	

## BANK STOCKS

America Nat.....	14	S	Jan. 3	Dec. 17
Bat. Park Nat.3		S	Jan. 3	Dec. 24
Bat. Park Nat.1		Ex.	Jan. 3	Dec. 24
Bronx Nat.....	3	S	Jan. 3	Dec. 18
Chase Nat.....	3	S	Jan. 3	Dec. 31
Chem. & P.....	2 1/2	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 18
Chemical Nat.....	2 1/2	J	Jan. 3	Dec. 22
Chemical Nat.5		Ex.	Jan. 3	Dec. 22
Cit. Cent. Nat.3		Q	Jan. 3	.....
Coal & Iron.....	2	J	Jan. 3	.....
Colonial.....	3	Q	Jan. 3	*Dec. 20
Columbia.....	8	J	Jan. 1	Dec. 21
Coney Island.....	3	S	Jan. 3	Dec. 24
E. River Nat.....	2	J	Jan. 3	Dec. 21
Fifth Av.....	25	J	Jan. 3	Dec. 31
First Nat.....	7	Q	Jan. 3	*Dec. 31
First Nat.....	10	Ex.	Jan. 3	*Dec. 31
First Security.....	3	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 31
Garfield.....	3	Dec.	31	Dec. 22
German Exch.....	10	S	Jan. 3	Dec. 21
Greenwich.....	3	J	Jan. 1	Dec. 21
Hanover Nat.....	5	J	Jan. 3	Dec. 23
Imp. & T. Nat.....	12	J	Jan. 3	Dec. 21
Liberty Nat.....	5	Q	Jan. 3	.....
Liberty Nat.....	10	Ex.	Jan. 3	.....
Manhattan Co., Bank of the.....	7	J	Jan. 3	Dec. 24
Manhattan Co., Bank of the.....	1	Ex.	Jan. 3	Dec. 24
M. & F. N. Y. 3		J	Jan. 3	Dec. 21
Merchants Nat.4		J	Jan. 3	Dec. 24
Mech. B'klyn. 4		J	Jan. 1	Dec. 24
Metropolitan.....	2	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 17
Mutual.....	7	J	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Nat. B. of Com.2		J	Jan. 3	Dec. 21
New York Bk. (N.B.A.).....	3	J	Jan. 3	Dec. 24
N. Y. Co. Nat.20		J	Jan. 3	Dec. 22
No. Side, B'k'n.3		Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 8
North Nat.....	4	J	Jan. 3	Dec. 25
Park Nat.....	3	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 23
Second Nat.....	3	J	Jan. 3	Dec. 31
State.....	2	J	Jan. 3	Dec. 10
Un. Exch. Nat.4		Dec.	31	Dec. 21
W. B'k. Nat.....	10	S	Jan. 3	Dec. 16
Yorkville.....	10	Dec.	30	Dec. 22



## Annalist Open Security Market

Stocks		PUBLIC UTILITIES—Continued				Stocks	
Amount	Dividend	Security.		Offered—		By	
Out- standing.	Per Pe- C. riod. Date.	At	By	At	By	At	By
\$4,585,000	..	Northern Ontario Light & P.	15	H. F. McConnell & Co.	18	H. F. McConnell & Co.	
2,400,000	3 S July 15, '15.	Do pf.	55	H. F. McConnell & Co.	60	H. F. McConnell & Co.	
5,975,000	..	Northern States Power.	46	E. & C. Randolph.	48	E. & C. Randolph.	
8,386,700	1% Q Oct. 15, '15.	Do pf.	93 1/2	"	95	"	
1,500,000	..	Ozark Power & Water.	25	Wms. Troth & Coleman	35	Wms. Troth & Coleman.	
32,109,300	1/4 Apr. 13, '15.	Pacific Gas & Electric.	56	Sutro Bros. & Co.	57	Sutro Bros. & Co.	
9,895,200	1 1/2 Q Nov. 15, '15.	Do new pf.	88	"	90	"	
10,000,000	1 1/2 Q Nov. 15, '15.	Do old pf.	90	H. F. McConnell & Co.	92	"	
5,000,000	5 Per An.	Paterson & Passaic Gas & El.	88	B. H. & F. W. Pelzer.	"	"	
6,206,000	..	Republic Ry. & Light.	21	Lamarche & Coady.	23	Lamarche & Coady.	
5,191,400	1 1/2 Q Oct. 15, '15.	Do pf.	71	H. F. McConnell & Co.	73	H. F. McConnell & Co.	
747,150	..	Riverside Traction.	15	B. H. & F. W. Pelzer.	"	"	
266,500	..	Do pf.	32	"	"	"	
10,400,000	1 1/2 Q Nov. 15, '15.	Southern California Edison.	88	Lamarche & Coady.	90	Lamarche & Coady.	
4,000,000	1 1/2 Q Oct. 15, '15.	Do pf.	99	Wms. Troth & Coleman.	100	"	
9,343,150	..	Standard Gas & Electric.	7 1/2	Lamarche & Coady.	8 1/2	"	
11,784,915	1 Q Dec. 15, '15.	Do pf.	39 1/2	Wms. Troth & Coleman.	31	"	
20,000,000	..	Tenn. Ry. Light & Power.	10	H. F. McConnell & Co.	10 1/2	Berdell Bros.	
10,250,000	1 1/2 June 1, '14.	Do pf.	42	"	44	"	
9,166,300	..	Toledo Trac. Lt. & Power.	19	Williams, Troth &	21	Williams, Troth &	
7,687,000	..	Do pf.	45	Coleman	"	Coleman.	
6,899,100	1 July 1, '14.	United Light & Ry.	46	"	48	Wms. Troth & Coleman.	
7,713,000	1 1/2 Q Oct. 1, '15.	Do 1st pf.	73 1/2	"	75	"	
80,775,100	..	Utah Securities.	18	E. & C. Randolph.	18 1/2	Lamarche & Coady.	
15,400,000	1 1/2 Q Oct. 15, '15.	Washington Water Power.	74	White, Weld & Co.	80	White, Weld & Co.	
14,670,000	..	Western Power.	10 1/2	E. & C. Randolph.	17 1/2	E. & C. Randolph.	
6,180,000	..	Do pf.	55 1/2	"	55 3/4	"	

†Ex dividend. ‡Annual rate, 5 per cent. §Annual rate, 8 per cent.

Stocks		INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS				Stocks	
Amount	Dividend	Security.		Offered—		By	
Out- standing.	Per Pe- C. riod. Date.	At	By	At	By	At	By
\$4,495,760	1 Q Nov. 15, '15.	American Bank Note.	46 1/2	Dominick & Dominick.	48 1/2	Dominick & Dominick.	
4,495,760	1 1/2 Q Oct. 1, '15.	Do pf.	49 1/2	"	51	"	
15,000,000	2 1/2 Q Aug. 2, '15.	American Brass.	27 1/2	Gude, Winnill & Co.	27 3/4	Lamarche & Coady.	
8,000,000	1 M Sep. 20, '15.	American Chicle.	82	Williamson & Squire.	83	E. F. Hutton & Co.	
3,000,000	1 1/2 Q Oct. 1, '15.	Do pf.	88 1/2	E. F. Hutton & Co.	90	Williamson & Squire.	
7,500,000	1 1/2 Q Oct. 1, '15.	American Graphophone.	130	Williamson & Squire.	134	"	
2,006,630	1 1/2 Q Nov. 15, '15.	Do pf.	140	"	144	"	
21,304,200	4 S Aug. 14, '15.	Borden's Condensed Milk.	115	"	116	"	
7,500,000	1 1/2 Q Dec. 15, '15.	Do pf.	106	"	107 1/2	"	
6,000,000	..	Bradley Copper.	17	Pforzheimer & Co.	17 1/2	Pforzheimer & Co.	
5,925,000	1 1/2 Q Sep. 30, '15.	Celluloid Company.	15 1/2	Williamson & Squire.	15 3/4	B. H. & F. W. Pelzer.	
3,000,000	..	Central Foundry.	10	F. S. Smithers & Co.	13	F. S. Smithers & Co.	
4,600,000	..	Do pf.	23	"	28	"	
6,500,000	2 1/2 Q Oct. 1, '15.	Del. Lack. & Western Coal.	30 1/2	Williamson & Squire.	31 1/2	Williamson & Squire.	
19,000,000	..	Elk Horn Fuel.	17	F. S. Smithers & Co.	19	F. S. Smithers & Co.	
10,544,000	1 1/2 Q Oct. 1, '15.	Great Western Sugar.	136	E. F. Hutton & Co.	139	E. F. Hutton & Co.	
1,416,700	1 1/2 Q Oct. 1, '15.	McCall Corp. pf.	82	White, Weld & Co.	88	White, Weld & Co.	
10,000,000	2 1/2 Nov. 10, '15.	New Jersey Zinc.	298	Williamson & Squire.	300	Williamson & Squire.	
10,000,000	..	Remington Typewriter.	16	J. S. Carney.	18	J. S. Carney.	
4,000,000	1 1/2 Oct. 1, '14.	Do 1st pf.	65	"	65	"	
5,000,000	2 Oct. 1, '14.	Do 2d pf.	38	"	40	"	
10,000,000	2 Q Sep. 30, '15.	Royal Baking Powder.	140	Williamson & Squire.	146	Williamson & Squire.	
10,000,000	1 1/2 Q Sep. 30, '15.	Do pf.	90 1/2	"	101 1/2	"	
10,000,000	1/2 S July 10, '15.	St. L. Rocky Mt. & Pacific.	37	Robinson & Co.	36	Robinson & Co.	
1,000,000	1 1/2 Q Sep. 30, '15.	Do pf.	70	"	75	"	
2,489,000	6 June & Dec.	Sen Sen Chiclet s. l. 1920.	80	F. S. Smithers & Co.	86	F. S. Smithers & Co.	
60,000,000	2 Q Sep. 30, '15.	Singer Mfg.	218	Lamarche & Coady.	222	Lamarche & Coady.	
10,000,000	1 1/2 Q Nov. 1, '15.	Stewart Warner Speedometer.	88 1/2	White, Weld & Co.	89	White, Weld & Co.	
895,400	1 1/2 Q Nov. 1, '15.	Do pf.	107	"	110	"	
3,000,000	1 1/2 S July 15, '15.	Union Ferry.	41	Williamson & Squire.	44	Williamson & Squire.	

\*Ex dividends. †Also 2 1/2% in common stock. ‡Including 1 1/2% per cent. extra. §Including 1/2% extra. ¶And 2 1/2% extra.

Stocks		OIL ISSUES				Stocks	
Amount	Dividend	Security.		Offered—		By	
Out- standing.	Per Pe- C. riod. Date.	At	By	At	By	At	By
\$9,733,000	10 July 1, '15.	Anglo-American Oil.	17 1/2	Pforzheimer & Co.	18 1/2	Gude, Winnill & Co.	
5,000,000	5 Q Dec. 15, '15.	Atlantic Refining.	680	W. C. Coles & Co.	690	W. C. Coles & Co.	
200,000	20 A Oct. 15, '14.	Bourne-Scrymser.	285	Pforzheimer & Co.	290	Pforzheimer & Co.	
10,000,000	\$2 Q Dec. 15, '15.	Buckeye Pipe Line.	112	Gude, Winnill & Co.	114	Gude, Winnill & Co.	
500,000	*10 Q Dec. 20, '15.	Chesapeake Manufacturing.	730	W. C. Coles & Co.	750	W. C. Coles & Co.	
250,000	..	Colonial Oil.	170	"	180	"	
3,000,000	3 Q Dec. 15, '15.	Continental Oil.	275	Gude, Winnill & Co.	278	Gude, Winnill & Co.	
3,000,000	75c Q Dec. 15, '15.	Crescent Pipe Line.	47	Pforzheimer & Co.	50	Pforzheimer & Co.	
1,000,000	5 A Dec. 15, '15.	Cumberland Pipe Line.	60	"	63	W. C. Coles & Co.	
5,000,000	6 Q Nov. 1, '15.	Eureka Pipe Line.	270	W. C. Coles & Co.	280	"	
12,000,000	3 Q Sep. 30, '15.	Galena-Signal Oil.	164	Gude, Winnill & Co.	165	"	
2,000,000	2 Q Sep. 30, '15.	Galena-Signal Oil pf.	135	W. C. Coles & Co.	140	"	
20,000,000	..	Houston Oil.	23 1/2	Pforzheimer & Co.	24	Pforzheimer & Co.	
20,000,000	5 July 20, '15.	Illinois Pipe Line.	181	"	184	"	
5,000,000	2 Q Nov. 15, '15.	Indiana Pipe Lines.	112	"	115	"	
20,000,000	..	Midwest Refining.	\$57	E. F. Hutton & Co.	\$58	E. F. Hutton & Co.	
12,737,575	50c Q Dec. 15, '15.	National Transit.	33	Gude, Winnill & Co.	34	Gude, Winnill & Co.	
5,000,000	4 Q Oct. 15, '15.	New York Transit.	230	W. C. Coles & Co.	235	W. C. Coles & Co.	
4,000,000	5 S July 1, '15.	Northern Pipe Line.	105	"	110	"	
15,000,000	†6 Q Dec. 20, '15.	Ohio Oil.	185	Gude, Winnill & Co.	187	Gude, Winnill & Co.	
18,000,000	6 Feb. 28, '13.	Prairie Oil & Gas.	440	"	442	"	
27,000,000	..	Prairie Pipe Line.	232	"	234	"	
2,000,000	5 S Dec. 20, '15.	Solar Refining.	329	Pforzheimer & Co.	325	Pforzheimer & Co.	
10,000,000	6 Q Dec. 1, '15.	So. Pipe Line.	233	W. C. Coles & Co.	235	"	
12,500,000	3 Q Sep. 30, '15.	So. Penn. Oil.	381	Gude, Winnill & Co.	383	Gude, Winnill & Co.	
3,500,000	3 Q Oct. 1, '15.	S. West Penna. Pipe Line.	130	W. C. Coles & Co.	135	W. C. Coles & Co.	
30,702,400	2 1/2 Q Dec. 15, '15.	Standard Oil (Cal.).	382	Gude, Winnill & Co.	384	"	
30,003,800	3 Q Aug. 31, '15.	Standard Oil (Ind.).	550	W. C. Coles & Co.	553	"	
2,000,000	3 Q Dec. 15, '15.	Standard Oil (Kan.).	480	"	490	"	

## DIVIDENDS DECLARED, AWAITING PAYMENT

Continued from Preceding Page.

Company.	Rate.	Pay- able.	Books Close.
Am. C. & Fdy.	1/2	Q Jan. 1	*Dec. 10
Do pf.	1/2	Q Jan. 1	*Dec. 10
Am. Cigar pf.	1/2	Q Jan. 3	*Dec. 15
Am. Coal Prod. pf.	1/2	Q Jan. 1	*Dec. 15
Am. C. Prod. pf.	1/2	Q Jan. 15	Jan. 10
Am. Express.	\$3.50	Q Jan. 3	*Dec. 11
Am. G. & Elec.	2 1/2	Q Jan. 3	*Dec. 18
Am. G. & Elec.	2 1/2	Q Jan. 3	*Dec. 18
Do pf.	1/2	Q Feb. 1	*Jan. 20
Am. Graph.	1/2	Q Jan. 1	*Dec. 15
Am. I. & S. Mf.	1/2	Q Jan. 31	*Dec. 18
Do pf.	1/2	Q Jan. 1	*Dec. 18
Am. La. F. Fire	1/2	Q Jan. 3	*Dec. 23
Am. Laid. Mac.	1/2	Q Jan. 15	Jan. 5
Am. Loco. pf.	1/2	Q Jan. 21	Jan. 5
Am. Mfg.	1/2	Q Dec. 31	*Dec. 15
Do pf.	1/2	Q Dec. 31	*Dec. 15
Am. P. & L. pf.	1/2	Q Jan. 3	*Dec. 22
Am. Pub. U. T. pf.	1/2	Q Jan. 1	*Dec. 20
Am. Radiator.	4	Q Dec. 31	*Dec. 22
Am. Sm. pf.	A. 1/2	Q Jan. 3	*Dec. 17
Do pf.	1/2	Q Jan. 3	*Dec. 17
Am. Snuff.	3	Q Jan. 3	*Dec. 14
Am. Snuff.	1/2	Q Jan. 3	*Dec. 14
Am. Sugar Ref.	1/2	Q Jan. 3	*Dec. 1
Am. Tel. & Tel.	1/2	Q Jan. 15	*Dec. 31
Am. Tob. pf.	1/2	Q Jan. 3	*Dec. 15
Am. Woolen pf.	1/2	Q Jan. 15	*Dec. 16
Am. Type Fdis.	1/2	Q Jan. 15	*Jan. 10
Do pf.	1/2	Q Jan. 15	*Jan. 10
Anso Co.	2 1/2	Q Jan. 1	*Dec. 17
Anso Co.	2	Ex. Jan. 1	*Dec. 17
Asso. Oil.	1	Jan. 15	*Dec. 31
Arg.-Am. Oil.	1/2	Jan. 15	*Dec. 31
Arg.-Am. Oil.	1/2	Ex. Jan. 15	*Dec. 31
Bald. Loco. pf.	3 1/2	S Jan. 1	*Dec. 12
Balt. Elec. pf.	2 1/2	Jan. 3	*Dec. 15
Bell Tel. of C.	1/2	Q Jan. 15	*Dec. 31
Bth Fish. 1st pf.	1/2	Q Jan. 1	*Dec. 31
Bth. Steel pf.	1/2	Q Jan. 3	*Dec. 16
B'n Bor. Gas.	3	Jan. 26	*Dec. 31
Br.-B. Call. pf.	1/2	Q Jan. 1	*Dec. 20
B'klyn. Un. Gas.	1/2	Q Jan. 1	*Dec. 15
B'klyn. Un. Gas.	1/2	Ex. Jan. 1	*Dec. 15
Buf. Gen. Elec.	1/2	Q Dec. 31	*Dec. 16
Butte & S. C. pf.	1/2	Dec. 31	*Dec. 16
Butte & S. C. pf.	1/2	Ex. Dec. 31	*Dec. 16
Calif. Fat. pf.	1/2	Q Jan. 3	*Dec. 22
Cal. & Ar. Mf.	1/2	Q Dec. 20	*Dec. 10
Cal. & Hecla.	1/2	Q Dec. 20	*Dec. 3
Cal. El. Gen. pf.	1/2	Q Jan. 1	*Dec. 20
Can. Gen. Elec.	1/2	Q Jan. 1	*Dec. 15
Can. Loco. pf.	1/2	Q Jan. 1	*Dec. 20
Canton Co.	2	Q Dec. 31	*Dec. 27
C. Westingh'e.	6	Q Jan. 10	*Dec. 31
Case (J. I.) Thr.	1/2	Q Jan. 1	*Dec. 13
Chesab. Mfg.	1/2	Q Dec. 20	*Nov. 30
Chesab. Mfg.	1/2	Ex. Dec. 20	*Nov. 30
Celluloid Co.	1/2	Q Dec. 31	*Dec. 15
Celluloid Co.	1/2	Ex. Dec. 31	*Dec. 15
C. Aguirre Sug.	1/2	Q Jan. 1	*Dec. 28
Cos. pf.	1/2	Q Jan. 1	*Dec. 28
Cent. Leather.	1/2	Q Dec. 30	*Dec. 9
Cent. Leath. pf.	1/2	Q Jan. 3	*Dec. 10
Cent. C. & C. pf.	1/2	Q Jan. 13	*Dec. 31
Cent. St. El. pf.	1/2	Q Dec. 31	*Dec. 10
Cent. & So. Am.	1/2	Q Jan. 10	*Dec. 31
Cent. & So. Am.	1/2	Q Jan. 10	*Dec. 31
Chl. Tel.	1/2	Q Dec. 31	*Dec. 30
Chino Copper.	1/2	Q Dec. 31	*Dec. 16
Chn. & Sub. Tel.	2 1/2	Q Jan. 3	*Dec. 22
C. J. R. & U. S. Y.	1/2	Q Jan. 1	*Dec. 15
Do pf.	1/2	Q Jan. 1	*Dec. 15
Cleve. & Sand.	1/2	Q Jan. 15	*Dec. 31
Brew. pf.	1/2	Q Jan. 15	*Dec. 31
Cl. P. & C. pf.	1/2	Q Jan. 1	*Dec. 21
Colts P. P. A.	1/2	Q Dec. 31	*Dec. 21
Colts P. P. A.	1/2	Ex. Dec. 30	*Dec. 15
Con. G. & L.	1/2	Q Jan. 3	*Dec. 15
Con. P. (Mich.) pf.	1/2	Q Jan. 3	*Dec. 17
Contin. Can.	1/2	Q Jan. 3	*Dec. 20
Do pf.	1/2	Q Jan. 1	*Dec. 20
Cruc. Steel pf.	1/2	Q Dec. 31	*Dec. 10
Cosden Co.	1/2	Q Jan. 10	*Dec. 22
Cosden Co.	1/2	Ex. Jan. 10	*Dec. 22
Cote Piano pf.	1/2	Q Jan. 1	*Dec. 24
Day. P. & L. pf.	1/2	Q Jan. 15	*Dec. 31
Detroit Edison.	2	Q Jan. 15	*Dec. 31
Diet. Co. of A.	1/2	Q Jan. 28	Jan. 8
Dom. Glass pf.	1/2	Q Jan. 1	*Dec. 11
Dom. Textile.	1/2	Q Jan. 3	*Dec. 15
Dom. Text. pf.	1/2	Q Jan. 15	*Dec. 31
Du P. de N. P.	1/2	Q Feb. 1	Jan. 22
Do pf.	1/2	Q Feb. 1	Jan. 22
Dom. P. & T. pf.	1/2	Q Jan. 15	*Dec. 10
Do Ltd. pf.	1/2	Q Jan. 15	*Dec. 19
D. L. & Fuel.	2	Q Jan. 3	*Dec. 24
East Kodak.	2 1/2	Q Dec. 31	*Dec. 15
East Kodak	2 1/2	Q Dec. 31	*Dec. 15
East Kodak	2 1/2	Q Dec. 31	*Dec. 15
Do pf.	1/2	Q Dec. 31	*Dec. 15
Do pf.	1/2	Q Dec. 31	*Dec. 15
Do pf.	1/2	Q Dec. 31	*Dec. 15
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Do pf.	1/2	Q Dec. 31	*Dec. 15
Do pf.	1/2	Q Dec. 31	*Dec. 15
Do pf.	1/2	Q Dec. 31	*Dec. 15
Do pf.			

# Annalist Open Security Market

## Stocks

## OIL ISSUES—Continued

## Stocks

Amount Out- standing.	Dividend Per Pe- C. riod. Date.	Security.	Bid for— At By	Offered— At By
\$3,000,000	4 Q Oct. 1, '15.	Standard Oil (Ky.).....	356 Gude, Winnill & Co....	358 Gude, Winnill & Co.
1,000,000	10 S Dec. 20, '15.	Standard Oil (Neb.).....	356 " " " " " "	359 " " " " " "
98,338,300	5 Q Dec. 15, '15.	Standard Oil (N. J.).....	555 Pforzheimer & Co.....	557 Pforzheimer & Co.
75,000,000	2 Q Dec. 15, '15.	Standard Oil (N. Y.).....	230 " " " " " "	232 " " " " " "
3,500,000	16 Q Oct. 1, '15.	Standard Oil (Ohio).....	555 " " " " " "	560 W. C. Coles & Co.
500,000	5 Mar. 31, '15.	Swan & Finch.....	135 W. C. Coles & Co.....	140 " " " " " "
12,000,000	2 1/2 Mar. 25, '14.	Union Tank Line.....	87 Pforzheimer & Co.....	89 Pforzheimer & Co.
15,000,000	3 Oct. 30, '15.	Vacuum Oil.....	234 " " " " " "	237 " " " " " "
100,000	3 Dec. 1, '14.	Washington Oil.....	50 W. C. Coles & Co.....	54 W. C. Coles & Co.

\*Includes 4% extra. †Including 4 1/2% extra. ‡Including 2% extra.

## Stocks

## TOBACCO ISSUES

## Stocks

Amount Out- standing.	Dividend Per Pe- C. riod. Date.	Security.	Bid for— At By	Offered— At By
\$10,000,000	1 1/2 Q Nov. 1, '15.	American Cigar Co.....	110 Sutro Bros. & Co.....	113 Richmond & Myles.
10,000,000	1 1/2 Q Oct. 1, '15.	Do pf.....	99 Richmond & Myles....	101 " " " " " "
825,000	5 Q Dec. 15, '15.	Conley Foll Co.....	350 " " " " " "	400 " " " " " "
3,000,000	2 1/2 Q Oct. 15, '15.	MacAndrews & Forbes.....	140 " " " " " "	150 " " " " " "
2,965,000	1 1/2 Q Oct. 15, '15.	Do pf.....	99 " " " " " "	101 " " " " " "
1,900,400	4 Q Dec. 2, '15.	Porto Rico Am. Tobacco.....	200 " " " " " "	210 " " " " " "
10,000,000	3 Q Oct. 1, '15.	R. J. Reynolds Tobacco.....	485 " " " " " "	495 " " " " " "
2,500,000	1 1/2 Q Oct. 1, '15.	Do pf.....	118 " " " " " "	121 " " " " " "
1,000,000	2 1/2 Q Oct. 1, '15.	J. S. Young.....	155 " " " " " "	170 " " " " " "
1,000,000	1 1/2 Q Oct. 1, '15.	Do pf.....	105 " " " " " "	109 " " " " " "

## Stocks

## MUNITIONS COMPANIES

## Stocks

Amount Out- standing.	Dividend Per Pe- C. riod. Date.	Security.	Bid for— At By	Offered— At By
\$1,800,000	1 1/2 Q Oct. 25, '15.	Aetna Explosives.....	102 Gude, Winnill & Co.....	105 Gude, Winnill & Co.
2,800,000	1 1/2 Q Oct. 25, '15.	Do pf.....	86 " " " " " "	87 Dominick & Dominick.
3,000,000	35 Q Sept. 10, '15.	Atlas Powder.....	268 Williamson & Squire....	270 Gilbert Elliott & Co.
1,500,000	2 1/2 Q Oct. 1, '15.	Bliss, E. W.....	375 Gude, Winnill & Co.....	382 Gude, Winnill & Co.
1,500,000	2 Q Oct. 1, '15.	Do pf.....	73 Gilbert Elliott & Co.....	83 Gilbert Elliott & Co.
3,404,300	1 Q Sept. 30, '15.	Canadian Explosives.....	380 " " " " " "	415 " " " " " "
4,650,000	1 1/2 Q Oct. 15, '15.	Do pf.....	100 " " " " " "	110 " " " " " "
2,500,000	1 1/2 Q Oct. 2, '15.	Colt's Arms.....	870 " " " " " "	900 " " " " " "
29,428,708	130 Q Dec. 15, '15.	Du Pont Powder common.....	383 Williamson & Squire....	389 Williamson & Squire.
7,150,000	6 Q Sept. 25, '15.	Hercules Powder.....	375 " " " " " "	390 " " " " " "
5,200,000	1 1/2 Q Nov. 15, '15.	Do pf.....	114 Dominick & Dominick....	116 Dominick & Dominick.
		Marlin Arms.....	34 Trippe & Co.....	37 Trippe & Co.
		Do pf.....	84 Gilbert Elliott & Co.....	86 " " " " " "
1,000,000	1 1/2 Q Dec. 15, '15.	Savage Arms.....	487 Gude, Winnill & Co.....	494 Gude, Winnill & Co.
1,000,000	60 A	Winchester Repeating Arms.....	2650 Robinson & Co.....	2750 Robinson & Co.

\*Including 1 1/2 per cent. extra. †Including 2 1/2 per cent. extra. ‡Including 3 1/2 per cent. extra. §Including 4 per cent. extra.

# One Hundred Dollar Bonds

Security.	Bid for— At By	Offered— At By	Security.	Bid for— At By	Offered— At By
Am. Ag. Chem. Co. 5s.....	97 John Muir & Co.....	98 1/2 John Muir & Co.	Laclede Gas 1st 5s.....	100 John Muir & Co.....	102 1/2 John Muir & Co.
Am. Ice Sec. deb. 6s.....	80 1/2 " " " " " "	80 " " " " " "	Liggett & Myers deb. 7s.....	123 " " " " " "	125 1/2 " " " " " "
Am. Tel. & Tel. cv. 4 1/2s.....	100 Beyer & Co.....	107 " " " " " "	Liggett & Myers 5s.....	101 1/2 " " " " " "	102 1/2 Beyer & Co.
Do coll. tr. 4s.....	90 " " " " " "	91 1/2 Beyer & Co.	Lorillard deb. 5s.....	100 " " " " " "	100 " " " " " "
Anglo-French 5s.....	95 John Muir & Co.....	96 John Muir & Co.	Lorillard deb. 7s.....	123 " " " " " "	123 1/2 Beyer & Co.
Baltimore 4s, 1902.....	90 1/2 " " " " " "	90 1/2 " " " " " "	Montana Pow. 1st and ref. 5s.....	94 1/2 Beyer & Co.....	95 1/2 John Muir & Co.
Bethlehem Steel ref. 5s.....	90 1/2 " " " " " "	90 1/2 Beyer & Co.	N. Y. Air Brake conv. 6s.....	102 1/2 " " " " " "	102 1/2 " " " " " "
Central Leather 5s.....	90 " " " " " "	101 " " " " " "	N. Y. Central conv. deb. 6s.....	110 1/2 John Muir & Co.....	111 1/2 John Muir & Co.
Chicago 4s, 1917.....	90 " " " " " "	90 " " " " " "	New Orleans 5s, 1920.....	100 " " " " " "	101 1/2 " " " " " "
Chl. Bur. & Q. Den. Div. 4s.....	95 1/2 " " " " " "	95 1/2 " " " " " "	N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 3 1/2s.....	72 1/2 " " " " " "	72 1/2 " " " " " "
Chl. Mil. & St. P. cv. 4s.....	100 1/2 " " " " " "	100 1/2 " " " " " "	Do conv. 6s.....	114 Beyer & Co.....	114 1/2 John Muir & Co.
Do conv. 4 1/2s.....	101 " " " " " "	102 1/2 John Muir & Co.	New York reg. 4 1/2s, 1900.....	101 " " " " " "	102 " " " " " "
Cities Service conv. notes 7s.....	95 Beyer & Co.....	101 " " " " " "	New York reg. 4 1/2s, 1905.....	105 1/2 John Muir & Co.....	106 1/2 Beyer & Co.
Col. & Southern ref. 4 1/2s.....	87 1/2 " " " " " "	90 Beyer & Co.	Norfolk & Western con. 4s.....	93 1/2 " " " " " "	94 1/2 " " " " " "
Conn. P., Ry. & L. cv. 4s.....	101 1/2 John Muir & Co.....	102 John Muir & Co.	So. Pac. S. F. Term. 4s.....	83 1/2 " " " " " "	85 1/2 John Muir & Co.
Conn. P., Minn. coll. notes 6s.....	90 1/2 " " " " " "	100 Beyer & Co.	Virginian Railway 5s.....	97 1/2 " " " " " "	99 Beyer & Co.
Denver Gas & Electric 1st 5s.....	90 Beyer & Co.....	90 1/2 John Muir & Co.	Wisconsin Edison conv. 6s.....	90 1/2 Beyer & Co.....	90 1/2 " " " " " "
Lackawanna Steel conv. 5s.....	92 " " " " " "	93 1/2 " " " " " "			

## DIVIDENDS DECLARED, AWAITING PAYMENT

Continued from Preceding Page

Company.	Rate.	Pay- riod. able.	Books Close.	Company.	Rate.	Pay- riod. able.	Books Close.	Company.	Rate.	Pay- riod. able.	Books Close.
Helme (G. W.) Co. 2 1/2s.....	Q Jan. 3	Dec. 14		Penn. Water & Power.....	Q Jan. 1	Dec. 17		Texas Co.....	2 1/2s	Q Dec. 31	Dec. 12
Helme (G. W.) Co. 4s.....	Ex. Jan. 3	Dec. 14		Pennmans Ltd.....	Q Feb. 15	Feb. 15		Th. Starrett Co. 4s.....	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 24	
Helme (G. W.) Co. 1 1/2s.....	Q Jan. 3	Dec. 14		Do pf.....	Q Feb. 1	Jan. 21		Tob. Prod. pf. 1 1/2s.....	Q Jan. 3	Dec. 21	
Hendee Mfg. pf. 1 1/2s.....	Q Jan. 1	Dec. 20		Do pf.....	Q Feb. 21	Dec. 18		Ton. M. of Nev. 15c.....	Q Jan. 21	Dec. 31	
Houston Gas & Fuel pf.....	Q Dec. 31	Dec. 15		Do pf.....	Q Dec. 21	Dec. 18		Torrn Co. pf. 3 1/2s.....	Q Jan. 1	Dec. 20	
Illinois F. L.....	— Jan. 15	Dec. 18		Do pf.....	Q Jan. 3	Dec. 17		Un. Gas Imp. 3 1/2s.....	Q Jan. 15	Dec. 31	
Ing. Hand pf. 3 1/2s.....	Q Jan. 1	Dec. 10		Pitts. Plate Gl. 1 1/2s.....	Q Jan. 1	Dec. 15		Un. Shoe Mach. 50c.....	Q Jan. 5	Dec. 14	
Int. Harv. N. Y. 2 1/2s.....	Q Jan. 15	Dec. 24		Pitts. Steel pf. 3 1/2s.....	Q Dec. 22	Dec. 10		Do pf.....	Q Jan. 5	Dec. 14	
Int. Paper pf. 1 1/2s.....	Q Jan. 15	Jan. 6		Prairie O. & G. 2 1/2s.....	— Jan. 31	Dec. 31		Under Typewr. 1.....	Q Jan. 1	Dec. 20	
Int. Salt.....	Q Jan. 1	Dec. 15		Prairie P. L. 4 1/2s.....	— Jan. 31	Dec. 31		Und. Typewr. pf. 1 1/2s.....	Q Jan. 1	Dec. 20	
Int. Salt.....	Ex. Jan. 1	Dec. 15		Quaker Oats.....	Q Jan. 15	Dec. 31		Union Carbide.....	Q Jan. 1	Dec. 10	
Int. Creek Coal 50c.....	Feb. 1	Jan. 22		Do pf.....	Q Feb. 29	Feb. 1		Union Nat. Gas 2 1/2s.....	Q Jan. 15	Dec. 31	
Do pf.....	Q Jan. 1	Dec. 22		Ray Con. Cop. 50c.....	Q Jan. 3	Dec. 18		United Fruit.....	Q Jan. 15	Dec. 23	
Int. Silver pf. 1 1/2s.....	Q Jan. 1	Dec. 17		Realty Assoc. 3.....	— Jan. 15	Jan. 5		Un. Typewr. 1.....	Q Jan. 15	Dec. 31	
Kaufmann Dep. Stores pf.....	Q Jan. 1	Dec. 20		Rep. I. & S. pf. 1 1/2s.....	Q Jan. 1	Dec. 15		West. Un. Tel. 1 1/2s.....	Q Jan. 15	Dec. 20	
Kan. G. & R. pf. 1 1/2s.....	Q Jan. 3	Dec. 22		Do pf.....	Q Jan. 1	Dec. 15		West. U. Tel. 1 1/2s.....	Ex. Jan. 15	Dec. 20	
Kayser (Julius) & Co. 1 1/2s.....	Q Jan. 1	Dec. 20		Reyn. (R. J.) T. 2.....	Q Jan. 1	Dec. 21		West. E. & M. 1 1/2s.....	Q Jan. 31	Dec. 31	
Do 1st & 2d pf. 1 1/2s.....	Q Feb. 1	Jan. 20		Reyn. (R. J.) T. 10.....	Ex. Jan. 1	Dec. 21		Do pf.....	Q Jan. 31	Dec. 31	
Kolb B. pf. 1 1/2s.....	Q Jan. 1	Dec. 15		Do pf.....	Q Jan. 1	Dec. 21		Weyman-Brut. 3.....	Q Jan. 3	Dec. 11	
Kelly-S. F. 5c.....	Q Jan. 3	Dec. 15		S. Sh. S. & L. pf. 1 1/2s.....	Q Jan. 3	Dec. 17		Weyman-Brut. 10.....	Q Jan. 3	Dec. 11	
Do 2d pf. 1 1/2s.....	Q Jan. 3	Dec. 15		Do pf.....	Q Jan. 3	Dec. 17		Wills-Or'd pf. 1 1/2s.....	Q Jan. 1	Dec. 21	
Kresge (S. S.) 3.....	Q Jan. 3	Nov. 27		Do pf.....	Q Jan. 3	Dec. 20		Wisconsin Edn. 1.....	Q Dec. 31	Dec. 15	
Do pf.....	Q Jan. 3	Nov. 27		Do pf.....	Q Dec. 31	Dec. 20		Woolworth (P.).....	Q Jan. 3	Dec. 10	
La Rose C. M. 1.....	Q Jan. 20	Dec. 31		Stan. Oil Clot. pf. A & B.....	Q Jan. 1	Dec. 13		Yale & T. Mfg. 1 1/2s.....	Q Jan. 3	Dec. 18	
Laurentide Co. 2.....	Q Jan. 3	Dec. 22		St. Oil, Ky.....	Q Jan. 3	Dec. 15		& Tube.....	Q Jan. 1	Dec. 18	
Lawyers Mfg. 2.....	Q Dec. 31	Dec. 23		St. Oil, Ohio.....	Q Jan. 1	Dec. 3		Do pf.....	Q Jan. 1	Dec. 18	
Lib. Bureau pf. 2.....	Q Jan. 1	Dec. 21		St. Oil, Ohio.....	Ex. Jan. 1	Dec. 3		Yukon Gold.....	1 1/2s	Q Dec. 31	Dec. 8
Lig. & Myers pf. 1 1/2s.....	Q Jan. 1	Dec. 15		Stand. Screw.....	— Jan. 1	Dec. 15					
Lone Star Gas. 1 1/2s.....	Q Jan. 1	Dec. 23		Sub. Beat.....	Q Jan. 15	Dec. 31					
Loose-Wiles B. 1st pf.....	Q Jan. 1	Dec. 20		Subway Realty 1 1/2s.....	Q Jan. 3	Dec. 20					
Lorillard (P.) Co. 2 1/2s.....	Q Jan. 3	Dec. 15		Swift & Co. 2.....	Q Dec. 31	Dec. 18					
Do pf.....	Q Jan. 3	Dec. 15		Temple Coal pf. 2.....	— Jan. 11	Dec. 31					
				Tenn. Copper.....	— Jan. 15	Jan. 3					

Send for Booklet  
on the effect of the war on  
**Foreign Insurance  
Companies**

which are doing business  
in this country.

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about a matter of vital impor-  
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## New York Stock Exchange Transactions

Week Ended December 24

Total Sales 2,443,888 Shares

High and low prices may be for odd lots. High and low prices for the year are based on 100-share lots, the official unit

Range for Year 1914.		Range for Year 1915.		STOCKS.		Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend Paid Date.	Per Cent.	Per- iod.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Salon.	
High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.										
108	91	132	Dec. 18	80	Jan. 22	A DAMS EXPRESS.....	\$12,000,000	Dec. 1, '15	1	Q	132	130 1/2	132	— 2 1/2	650
27 1/2	19 1/2	40 1/2	Apr. 22	21 1/2	Dec. 9	Alaska Gold Mines.....	7,500,000	.....	..	..	27 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	— 3 1/2	25,000
14 1/2	6	13 1/2	Nov. 4	9 1/2	Dec. 9	Alaska Juneau Gold Mining.....	13,967,330	.....	..	..	10 1/2	10	10	— 1/2	3,000
47	32 1/2	49 1/2	Oct. 4	7 1/2	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.....	25,825,100	.....	..	..	32 1/2	31	32 1/2	+ 1/2	3,000
59 1/2	47 1/2	85	Dec. 23	33	Feb. 10	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. pf.....	16,422,900	.....	..	..	85	82	84 1/2	+ 2 1/2	13,200
97 1/2	80 1/2	74 1/2	Nov. 8	48	Jan. 4	Amer. Agricultural Chemical.....	18,430,900	Oct. 15, '15	1	Q	71	71	71	+ 1/2	300
33 1/2	19	101 1/2	Nov. 19	90	Mar. 27	Amer. Agricultural Chemical pf.....	27,558,200	Oct. 15, '15	1 1/2	Q	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	— 2 1/2	100
80	66	72 1/2	Dec. 7	13 1/2	Jan. 6	American Beet Sugar Co.....	15,000,000	Nov. 15, '12	1 1/2	Q	70 1/2	69	70	— 1/2	2,900
97 1/2	80	95	Nov. 24	83	Feb. 1	American Beet Sugar Co. pf.....	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '15	1 1/2	Q	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	— 1/2	100
140 1/2	129 1/2	109 1/2	Aug. 9	87 1/2	Feb. 25	Am. Brake Shoe & Foundry.....	4,534,900	Sep. 30, '15	1 1/2	Q	102 1/2	100	100	— 1/2	425
35 1/2	19 1/2	219 1/2	Oct. 28	132 1/2	Mar. 25	Am. Brake Shoe & Foundry pf.....	4,358,000	Sep. 30, '15	2	Q	..	..	195	—	..
96	80	113 1/2	Nov. 30	91 1/2	Jan. 5	American Can Co.....	41,233,300	.....	..	..	62	58 1/2	61	+ 1 1/2	34,900
53 1/2	42 1/2	98	Oct. 4	40	Feb. 23	American Can Co. pf.....	41,233,300	Oct. 1, '15	1 1/2	Q	111 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2	+ 1/2	400
118 1/2	112	118	Aug. 6	111 1/2	May 25	American Car & Foundry Co.....	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '15	1 1/2	Q	79 1/2	75 1/2	78 1/2	— 1/2	14,300
68	59 1/2	60	Jan. 12	42	Nov. 26	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.....	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '15	1 1/2	Q	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	+ 1/2	400
..	..	25	Nov. 10	23	Oct. 21	American Cities pf.....	20,558,000	July 1, '15	1 1/2	SA	..	..	40	—	..
80 1/2	83	170 1/2	July 12	82	Jan. 20	American Coal.....	2,038,000	Sep. 1, '15	3	SA	..	..	25	—	..
107	102 1/2	120	Sep. 11	107 1/2	Apr. 23	American Coal Products.....	11,298,200	Oct. 1, '15	1 1/2	Q	158	154	155 1/2	+ 3 1/2	6,200
..	..	115	Dec. 9	114 1/2	Dec. 6	American Coal Products pf.....	2,500,300	Oct. 15, '15	1 1/2	Q	..	..	119	—	..
46 1/2	32	64	Oct. 23	39	Jan. 4	Am. Coal Prod. pf., sub. rec. part pd.	..	.....	..	..	..	..	115	—	..
97 1/2	93 1/2	102 1/2	Nov. 5	91	June 25	American Cotton Oil Co.....	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '15	1	Q	55 1/2	53 1/2	55	— 1/2	1,400
110 1/2	99 1/2	133 1/2	Nov. 17	83	Mar. 1	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.....	10,198,600	Dec. 1, '15	3	SA	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	— 1/2	100
5 1/2	3 1/2	144	Oct. 22	4 1/2	Feb. 19	American Express.....	18,000,000	Oct. 1, '15	1	Q	127	125 1/2	127	— 1/2	300
25 1/2	17	59 1/2	Oct. 22	10 1/2	Jan. 5	American Hide & Leather Co.....	11,274,100	.....	..	..	11	10 1/2	10 1/2	— 1/2	1,300
32 1/2	19 1/2	35	Apr. 30	20 1/2	Jan. 4	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.....	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '05	1	..	51 1/2	49 1/2	51 1/2	+ 1/2	2,100
11 1/2	7 1/2	31 1/2	Oct. 25	7 1/2	Jan. 2	American Ice Securities.....	19,047,300	July 20, '07	1 1/2	..	27	26 1/2	26 1/2	— 1/2	1,500
31 1/2	25	50 1/2	Oct. 25	24	Jan. 5	American Linseed Co.....	16,750,000	.....	..	..	23 1/2	22	23	— 1/2	2,000
37 1/2	20 1/2	74 1/2	Oct. 23	19	Mar. 2	American Linseed Co. pf.....	16,750,000	.....	..	..	41 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2	— 1/2	500
102 1/2	96	105	Nov. 22	75	Mar. 1	American Locomotive Co.....	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08	1 1/2	..	70 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2	+ 1 1/2	13,700
9 1/2	4 1/2	13 1/2	Oct. 28	3 1/2	Apr. 14	American Locomotive Co. pf.....	25,000,000	Oct. 21, '15	1 1/2	Q	102	101 1/2	101 1/2	— 1/2	710
50 1/2	30	37 1/2	Dec. 7	21 1/2	May 27	American Malt Corporation.....	5,743,200	.....	..	..	9 1/2	9	9	—	1,000
71 1/2	50 1/2	106 1/2	Dec. 22	56	Jan. 2	American Malt Corporation pf.....	8,839,500	Nov. 2, '15	1 1/2	SA	..	..	37 1/2	—	..
106	97	113	Nov. 18	100	Jan. 4	Amer. Smelting & Refining Co.....	50,000,000	Dec. 15, '15	1	Q	106 1/2	106 1/2	104 1/2	+ 4 1/2	181,070
..	..	91 1/2	Nov. 19	86	Sep. 30	Amer. Smelting & Refining Co. pf.....	50,000,000	Dec. 1, '15	1 1/2	Q	112 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	+ 1/2	1,500
85	78 1/2	85 1/2	Dec. 6	78	Jan. 19	American Smelters pf. A.....	16,630,800	Oct. 1, '15	1 1/2	Q	91	88 1/2	90 1/2	+ 1	4,825
172	148	165	Apr. 22	144	Jan. 16	American Smelters pf. B.....	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '15	1 1/2	Q	85 1/2	81	85 1/2	+ 1/2	600
106 1/2	99 1/2	110 1/2	Nov. 5	103	Jan. 19	American Snuff.....	11,000,300	Oct. 1, '15	3	Q	..	..	150	—	..
37 1/2	27 1/2	74 1/2	Oct. 19	24 1/2	Mar. 5	American Snuff pf.....	3,952,800	Oct. 1, '15	1 1/2	Q	..	..	109	—	..
109 1/2	97	119 1/2	Nov. 5	99 1/2	Feb. 24	American Steel Foundries.....	15,708,900	Dec. 31, '14	1 1/2	..	63	60 1/2	62	+ 1 1/2	4,033
115	107 1/2	119 1/2	Nov. 30	109	Feb. 5	American Sugar Refining Co.....	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '15	1 1/2	Q	116 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	—	3,300
59	57	64	Dec. 22	58	Mar. 18	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.....	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '15	1 1/2	Q	118 1/2	118	118	—	300
124 1/2	114	130 1/2	Nov. 4	116	Jan. 4	American Telegraph & Cable Co.....	14,000,000	Dec. 1, '15	1 1/2	Q	64	61	64	—	100
256	215	252 1/2	Apr. 22	195 1/2	Dec. 21	American Telephone & Tel Co.....	37,293,400	Oct. 15, '15	2	Q	129 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	+ 1 1/2	6,900
109	101 1/2	111	Nov. 23	103 1/2	Jan. 4	American Tobacco Co.....	40,242,400	Dec. 1, '15	5	Q	208	195 1/2	205	+ 1 1/2	13,285
29 1/2	12	57 1/2	Oct. 20	15 1/2	Mar. 6	American Tobacco Co. pf., new.....	51,978,700	Oct. 1, '15	1 1/2	Q	..	..	108 1/2	—	..
83	72 1/2	56	Oct. 20	40	Nov. 10	American Woolen Co.....	3,890,100	.....	..	..	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	— 1/2	200
..	..	100	Oct. 4	77 1/2	Feb. 27	American Woolen Co. tr. rets.....	15,485,500	.....	..	..	50	47 1/2	47 1/2	— 1/2	1,300
17 1/2	10	99 1/2	Nov. 15	95 1/2	Dec. 23	American Woolen Co. pf.....	5,323,600	Oct. 15, '15	1 1/2	Q	..	..	97 1/2	—	..
38 1/2	24 1/2	15	Apr. 20	5	July 3	American Woolen Co. pf., tr. rets.....	36,086,600	.....	..	..	96	95 1/2	95 1/2	— 2 1/2	200
29 1/2	5	71 1/2	Dec. 24	68 1/2	Dec. 23	American Writing Paper pf.....	12,500,000	Apr. 1, '13	1	..	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1 1/2	900
100 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2	Nov. 17	49 1/2	Feb. 24	American Zinc Lead & Smelting.....	12,397,850	.....	..	..	71 1/2	68 1/2	71	+ 1 1/2	15,500
101 1/2	96 1/2	14	Oct. 27	5	Jan. 4	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.....	116,562,500	Nov. 20, '15	\$1	..	89 1/2	85 1/2	90	+ 3 1/2	111,900
126	114	68 1/2	Nov. 22	55	Nov. 20	Assets Realization Co.....	9,900,000	Oct. 1, '13	1	..	..	..	9	—	..
..	..	111 1/2	Nov. 4	92 1/2	Feb. 24	Associated Oil.....	40,000,033	Oct. 15, '15	3	..	64 1/2	63	63	—	2,400
..	..	102 1/2	Nov. 26	96	Jan. 5	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.....	209,325,900	Dec. 1, '15	1 1/2	Q	107 1/2	105 1/2	107 1/2	+ 1 1/2	10,350
..	..	116	Nov. 1	98	Mar. 1	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.....	114,199,500	Aug. 2, '15	2 1/2	SA	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	—	1,500
52 1/2	38 1/2	154 1/2	Oct. 23	20 1/2	Mar. 3	Atlantic Coast Line.....	67,538,000	July 10, '15	1 1/2	SA	113 1/2	113	113 1/2	— 1/2	300
110	102 1/2	114	Sep. 29	92	Mar. 9	BALDWIN LOCO. WORKS.....	20,000,000	Jan. 1, '15	1	..	119 1/2	115 1/2	118 1/2	+ 2 1/2	61,820
98 1/2	67	95 1/2	Nov. 4	63 1/2	Feb. 25	Baldwin Locomotive Works pf.....	20,000,000	July 1, '15	3 1/2	SA	..	..	108 1/2	—	..
83 1/2	69	79 1/2	Nov. 27	67	Feb. 23	Baltimore & Ohio.....	152,314,								

## New York Stock Exchange Transactions—Continued

Range —for Year 1914— High. Low.		Range —for Year 1915— High. Low.		Range —for Year 1916— High. Low.		STOCKS.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend Paid.	Per Cent.	Per- iod.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Sales.
..	..	109%	Sep. 29	18%	May 10	Crucible Steel Co.	25,000,000	..	..	..	74%	72%	73%	+	13,100
..	..	112%	Sep. 29	84	May 10	Crucible Steel Co. pf.	25,000,000	June 30, '14	1%	..	111%	111	111	—	700
..	..	177	Dec. 1	38	Jan. 25	Cuban-American Sugar	7,135,600	..	..	..	158	151%	157	+	1,100
90	90	110	Sep. 14	93	Mar. 10	Cuban-American Sugar pf.	7,893,800	Oct. 1, '15	117	Q	..	..	101%	..	..
99%	91%	90	Sep. 17	80	Apr. 8	DEERE & CO. pf.	37,828,500	Dec. 1, '15	1%	Q	96	95%	96	—	400
159%	138%	154%	Nov. 4	138%	Aug. 31	Delaware & Hudson	42,503,000	Dec. 20, '15	2%	Q	153	150%	153	+	2,100
406%	388	238	Nov. 23	199%	Jan. 6	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	42,277,000	Dec. 20, '15	10	Ex.	225	220	222	—	600
19%	4	16%	Nov. 16	4	Jan. 12	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	..	..	..	14	14	14	—	100
31%	8	20%	Nov. 17	6%	Jan. 7	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	49,778,400	Jan. 15, '11	2%	..	27%	26%	26%	—	300
*113%	*112%	133	Nov. 1	112	Feb. 2	Detroit Edison	13,503,700	Oct. 15, '15	1%	Q	..	..	133	..	..
73	72	*70	July 23	*70	July 23	Detroit & Mackinac	2,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	70	..	..
..	..	122	Nov. 30	52%	Apr. 1	Detroit United Railway	12,500,000	Dec. 1, '15	1%	Q	104%	104%	104%	+	100
20%	11	50%	Oct. 22	5%	Mar. 2	Diamond Match	10,000,000	Dec. 15, '15	1%	Q	49%	47%	48%	+	49,900
..	..	30%	Dec. 6	16	June 25	Distillers' Securities Corporation	30,846,000	Oct. 31, '12	5%	..	29%	28%	28%	+	4,900
6	3	8%	Nov. 4	2	July 14	Dome Mines	4,000,000	Dec. 1, '15	50c	Q	..	..	7%	+	200
11	8	15%	Nov. 4	4	July 20	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	..	..	..	13	13	13	—	100
..	..	100	Sep. 3	90%	Apr. 29	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	10,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..
..	..	*60%	Aug. 27	*60%	Aug. 27	Du Pont Powder pf.	16,008,800	Oct. 25, '15	1%	Q	..	..	100	..	..
..	..	78%	Sep. 25	63	Nov. 20	EASTMAN KODAK	19,586,200	Dec. 15, '15	12%	Ex.	..	..	*60%	..	..
32%	20%	75%	Sep. 25	63	Nov. 20	Electric Storage Battery	16,129,400	Oct. 1, '15	1	Q	64%	64%	64%	+	700
49%	32	59%	Nov. 3	32%	Feb. 24	Erie	112,378,900	..	..	..	42%	41%	42%	+	57,510
40%	26%	52%	Nov. 18	27	Feb. 25	Erie 1st pf.	47,892,400	Feb. 20, '07	2	..	56%	55%	56%	+	5,400
..	..	*62%	Dec. 2	*62%	Dec. 2	Erie 2d pf.	16,000,000	Apr. 9, '07	2	..	50%	50%	50%	+	100
15	7%	60	June 12	8	Mar. 24	Erie & Pittsburgh	2,000,000	Dec. 10, '15	1%	Q	..	..	*62%	..	..
43	28%	65	June 12	20	Mar. 13	FEDERAL MINING & SMELT.	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '09	1%	..	..	..	32	..	..
180	100	300	Oct. 8	165	Jan. 26	Federal Mining & Smelting pf.	12,000,000	Dec. 15, '15	1	Q	53%	52	52%	+	3,450
110	107%	116	Dec. 10	106	Mar. 1	GENERAL CHEMICAL	11,400,300	Dec. 1, '15	***1%	Q	..	..	328%	..	..
150%	137%	185%	Oct. 4	138	Mar. 3	General Chemical Co.	15,207,300	Oct. 1, '15	1%	Q	113%	113%	113%	..	20
90	37%	558	Dec. 9	82	Jan. 2	General Electric	101,503,800	Oct. 15, '15	2	Q	175%	173	173%	+	5,900
95	70	136	Dec. 9	90%	Jan. 4	General Motors	13,746,200	Oct. 15, '15	50	Sp.	510	450	485	—	4,725
95	79%	114%	Oct. 27	24%	Jan. 7	General Motors pf.	10,422,900	Nov. 1, '15	3%	SA	125	116	118	—	8,610
134%	111%	128%	Nov. 5	112%	Jan. 2	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	60,000,000	Feb. 15, '13	1	..	74%	72%	74%	+	16,500
39%	22%	54	Oct. 22	25%	Jan. 2	Goodrich (B. F.) Co. pf.	28,000,000	Oct. 1, '15	1%	Q	113%	111%	112%	+	600
57%	40%	80%	Dec. 24	45%	Jan. 7	Granby Consol.	15,000,000	Nov. 1, '15	\$1.50	Q	80	80	80	—	100
*84	*80	88%	Nov. 30	80	May 15	Great Northern pf.	249,476,500	Nov. 1, '15	1%	Q	126%	125%	126%	+	3,700
96	92	101	Sep. 23	95	Apr. 29	Great Northern cfs. for ore prop.	1,500,000	Dec. 15, '15	50c	..	49%	48	48%	+	17,050
165	150	185	Dec. 1	165	Nov. 29	Greene-Canaan	47,963,400	..	..	..	52%	46	51%	+	18,850
115	110	114%	Nov. 30	112	Jan. 20	Guggenheim Exploration	20,814,900	Oct. 1, '15	\$1	Q	80%	77%	80%	+	40,748
127	125	118	Apr. 10	112	Apr. 15	HAVANA EL. RY., LT. & POW.	15,000,000	Nov. 13, '15	3	SA	..	..	88%	..	..
120%	109%	124	Dec. 9	116	Feb. 24	Havana El. Ry., Lt. & Power pf.	15,000,000	Nov. 13, '15	3	SA	..	..	99%	..	..
115	103%	113	Apr. 19	99	July 7	Helme (G. W.) Co.	4,000,000	Oct. 1, '15	2%	Q	..	..	185	..	..
19%	14%	47%	Oct. 7	10%	Jan. 2	Helme (G. W.) Co. pf.	3,964,300	Oct. 1, '15	1%	Q	..	..	112%	..	..
16%	10%	25	Nov. 4	10%	Jan. 16	Hocking Valley	11,000,000	June 30, '15	1	..	..	..	112	..	..
65%	50	85	Nov. 8	49	Jan. 19	Homestake Mining	25,116,000	Nov. 26, '15	65c	M	125	125	125	..	25
..	..	25%	Nov. 4	18%	July 10	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	109,296,000	Sep. 1, '15	2%	SA	108	107	108	..	1,200
10%	4	82	Nov. 1	5%	Mar. 31	Ingersoll Rand	8,400,400	Apr. 30, '15	5	A	..	..	*200	..	..
36	19%	67%	Nov. 1	8	Mar. 15	Inspiration Consol. Copper	18,419,340	..	..	..	45%	44%	45%	+	51,800
113%	82	114	June 4	90	May 10	Interborough-Met. vot. tr. cfs.	30,834,000	..	..	..	21%	21%	21%	+	300
118%	113%	120	Nov. 4	109%	May 28	Interborough-Met. pf.	1,480,800	..	..	..	..	..	82	..	..
112	82	85	Dec. 9	55	Feb. 20	Interb. Consol. Corp. v. t. cfs. shrs.	506,880	Oct. 1, '15	1%	Q	22	21%	21%	—	5,000
118	114%	114	Jan. 14	90%	Mar. 6	Interborough Consol. Corp. pf.	44,118,400	Oct. 1, '15	1%	Q	78%	77%	78%	+	2,600
..	..	19	Dec. 23	18	Dec. 24	International Agricultural	7,058,000	..	..	..	23	23	23	..	100
..	..	77%	Dec. 15	55%	Nov. 11	International Harvester	8,796,300	Jan. 15, '13	3%	..	59	57%	58	..	1,000
..	..	223%	Oct. 5	179%	Dec. 3	International Harvester, N. J.	40,000,000	Oct. 15, '15	1%	Q	112%	110%	111	+	2,700
10%	6%	12%	Dec. 20	8	Jan. 6	International Harvester, N. J. pf.	29,907,500	Dec. 1, '15	1%	Q	..	..	117%	..	..
41	30%	50%	Dec. 24	23	Feb. 24	International Harvester Corp.	40,000,000	July 15, '14	1%	Q	80	80	80	—	300
7%	7	10	Feb. 13	18	Feb. 13	International Harvester Corp. pf.	29,992,500	Dec. 1, '15	1%	Q	..	..	108	..	..
13%	13	18	Feb. 13	18	Feb. 13	Int. Merc. Marine cfs. of dep.	9,075,600	..	..	..	19	18	18	..	6,800
74%	65%	68%	May 5	61	Oct. 23	Int. Merc. Marine pf. cfs. of dep.	36,659,700	..	..	..	75%	71%	73%	+	110,950
28%	20%	35%	Nov. 1	20%	Feb. 24	International Nickel	35,780,400	Dec. 1, '15	5	Q	198	190	196	—	4,193
62	49%	65%	Nov. 5	54%	Feb. 24	International Nickel pf.	5,067,900	Nov. 1, '15	1%	Q	109	109	109	..	10
94	80	88	Apr. 26	76	Aug. 24	International Paper Co.	17,442,900	..	..	..	12%	12	12%	+	7,500
108%	106	109	Apr. 19	107	Jan. 13	International Paper Co. pf.	22,539,700	Oct. 15, '15	1%	Q	50%	47%	49%	+	11,150
..	..	6	Nov. 4	4	Nov. 18	Iowa Central	2,316,700	..	..	..	..	..	6%	..	..
105	81	260	Dec. 16	99	Jan. 18	Iowa Central pf.	1,543,000	May 1, '09	1%	..	..	..	18	..	..
105	90	112	Sep. 15	105%	Feb. 15	KAN. CITY, FT. SCOTT & M. pf.	13,510,000	Oct. 1, '15	1	Q	67	67	67	—	100
40	26%	94%	Sep. 29	28	Jan. 7	Kansas City Southern	30,000,000	..	..	..	31%	30%	31%	+	3,200
101	85	106	Apr. 13	92%	Jan. 15	Kansas City Southern pf.	21,000,000	Oct. 15, '15	1	Q	63%	63%	63%	+	300
9	5%	15%	Dec. 23	5	Jan. 5	Kayser (Julius) & Co.	6,000,000	Nov. 1, '15	1%	Q	82%	82%	82%	—	100
21%	17	38	Dec. 23	19	May 27	Kayser (Julius) & Co. 1st pf.	2,450,000	Oct. 1, '15	1%	Q	..	..	109	..	..
156%	118	83%	Nov. 19	64%	Feb. 24	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,400	..	..	..	..	..	4%	..	..
231	207%	260	Dec. 9	207	Jan. 9	Kings County E. Light & Power	13,428,500	Dec. 1, '15	2	Q	..	..	128	..	..
118%	111%	120	Dec. 8	113%	Jan. 5	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	4,995,600	Oct. 1, '15	3	SA	..	..	260	..	..
86	28	27%	Oct. 11	15	Jan. 11	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf.	2,450,000	Oct. 1, '15	1%	Q	..	..	112	..	..
38	26	31	Jan. 11	16	Feb. 17	LACKAWANNA STEEL CO.	35,000,000	Jan. 31, '13	1	..	82%	80%	81	..	5,200
105	101	105%	Jan. 13	86	Feb. 20	Laclede Gas Co.	10,700,000	Dec. 15, '15	1%	Q	..	..	102%	..	..
95%	89	67	Oct. 18	55	Dec. 22	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	..	..	..	15%	13	15	+	2,300
190	160	189	Nov. 15	165%	Jan. 6	Lake Erie & Western pf.	11,840,000	Jan. 15, '08	1	..	38	34	38	+	1,500
117%	110	118	Jan. 19	112	Sep. 14	Lehigh Valley	60,501,700	Oct. 9, '15	2%	Q	82%	81%	81%	+	4,200
141%	125	130%	Oct. 29	104%	July 8	Liggett & Myers	21,496,400	Dec. 1, '15	3	Q	251	251	251	+	100
87%	61	84	Nov. 4	72%	Jan. 11	Liggett & Myers pf.	15,380,900	Oct. 1, '15	1%	Q	118%	118%	118%	—	100
70	65%	69%	Jan. 19	64%	Oct. 28	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov., 1896	1	..	..	..	22	..	..
133	128	132	Dec. 18	125	June 25	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	8,000,000	..	..	..	24	23	24	—	200
..	..	69%	Apr. 23	50	Jan. 28	Loose-Wiles Biscuit 1st pf.	4,915,000	July 1, '15	1%	..	96%	96%	96%	—	200
15%	14%	92	Oct. 26	15%	Jan. 6	Loose-Wiles Biscuit 2d pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 1, '15	1%	..	65	55	60	—	300
44	41%	103	Oct. 26	43%	Jan. 2	Lorillard (P.) Co.	11,306,700	Oct. 1, '15	2%	Q	..	..	184%	..	..
17%	17	68%	Oct. 26	18	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	11,277,400	Oct. 1, '15	1%	Q	..	..	115%	..	..
69%	51%	65%	Dec. 6	35	July 12	Louisville & Nashville	72,000,000	Aug. 10, '15	2%	SA	129%	128%	129%	+	4



### New York Stock Exchange Transactions—Continued

[illegible]





**Stock Exchange Bond Trading—Continued**

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

	High.	Low.	Last.	Index.
Leb. Val. Term. 5s. 100	100	100	100	2
L.V. of N.Y. std. 45s. 101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	2	
L.V.N.Y. std. 45s. ref. 100	100	100	2	
L.V. of N.Y. con. 45s. 100	100	100	5	
Liggett & Myers Ts. 121 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	17	
Liggett & Myers 5s. 101	101	101	10	
Liggett & M. 5s. reg. 100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	5	
Long Island ref. 4s. . . . .	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	3
Long Island deb. 5s. . . . .	98 1/2	98 1/2	1	
Lorillard Ts. . . . .	125	124	125	17
Lorillard 5s. . . . .	101	100 1/2	101	21
Lorillard 5s. reg. . . . .	100 1/2	100 1/2	4	
Louis & N. col. tr. 5s. 104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	8	
Louis & N. unif. 4s. 94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	86	
L.&N., A. K. & C. 4s. 87 1/2	87	87	60	
L.&N., E. H. & N. Co. 107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	1	
L.&N., Pen. & A. 6s. 108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	2	
L.&N., S.&N.A. 5s. . . . .	102 1/2	102 1/2	1	
Manhattan con. 4s. . . . .	92	91 1/2	91 1/2	16
Man. con. 4s. tax ex. 92	92	92	9	
Mass. Pet. ex. 6s. A. 118	114 1/2	118	13	
M. P. Co. 6s. Ser. C. 110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	7	
Mich. State Tel. 5s. 100	100	100	5	
Mill, Sp. & N. W. 4s. 90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	1	
Minn. & St. L. rf. 4s. 55	55	55	5	
M., S. S. M. & A. 4s. 97 1/2	97	97	5	
M., St. P. & S.S.M. 4s. 93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	11	
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s. 78	76 1/2	77 1/2	117 1/2	
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s. 53 1/2	53	53	14	
Mo., K. & T. 3d 4s. 45 1/2	45	45	34	
Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s. 53	53	53	5	
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s. 68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	2	
Mo. Pacific 1st 6s. 100 1/2	100	100	34	
Mo. Pacific 4s. . . . .	42 1/2	42 1/2	34	
Mo. Pac. 4s. tr. rps. 42	42	42	14	
Mo. Pacific 5s. "17." 88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	6	
Mo. Pac. 5s. "17. tr. r." 87	87	87	1	
Mo. Pac. 5s. 1020. . . . .	83 1/2	83 1/2	1	
Mo. Pac. conv. 5s. . . . .	40 1/2	40 1/2	16	
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s. tr. r. 45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	1	
Montana Power 5s. . . . .	95 1/2	95	60	
Morris & Essex 3 1/2s. 80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	7	
National Tube 5s. . . . .	100 1/2	100 1/2	7	
Ner. Ry. & L. 4 1/2s. 78	78	78	10	
N. Y. Air Br. ex. 6s. 103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	1	
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s. 112 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	96 1/2	
N. Y. C. deb. 4s. 74. 92	92	92 1/2	47	
N.Y.C. & L. C. col. 3 1/2s. 77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	1	
N.Y.C.M. C. col. 3 1/2s. 77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	1	
N. Y. C. gen. 3 1/2s. . . . .	83 1/2	83 1/2	6	
N. Y. C. ref. 4 1/2s. . . . .	93 1/2	93 1/2	142	
N. Y. C. eq. 5s. 17. 101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	2	
N.Y.C. & St. L. 1st 4s. 83	83	83	13	
N.Y. Conn. R. R. 4 1/2s. 97	96 1/2	97	11	
N. Y. Dock 4s. . . . .	74	74	3	
N.Y.G. & E. L. & P. 5s. 104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	12	
N.Y.G. R.E. & H. 5s. 85	85	85	6	

	High.	Low.	Last.	Saln.
N.Y., L. & W. D. & L. S. 100%	100%	100%		1
N.Y., N. H. & H. cv. 66. 114	112	114		2
N.Y., N. H. & H. cv. 66. 73	72%	73%		45
N. Y., N. H. & H. N.				
non-cv. deb. 45/56. 81	80%	81%		4
N.Y., Ont. & W. ref. 48. 81	81	81		1
N. Y. Ry. ref. 48. .... 73%	73%	73%		22
N. Y. Ry. adj. 56. .... 56	54%	56		341
N. Y. State Ry. 4156. 84	84%	84%		84
N. Y. Tel. 4156. .... 85%	85%	88%		83
N. Y., W. & B. 4156. 81	80%	81		3
Norfolk & W. con. 48. .... 94	97%	97%		63
Norfolk & W. cv. 4156. 121	121	121		7
N. & W. 10-25 cv. 48. 120%	120%	120%		6
Norfolk & W. div. 48. .... 90%	90	90		46
N. & W., P. C. & S. 48. 90%	90%	90%		162
Nor. Pacific 48. .... 93%	92%	93		123
Nor. Pacific 38. .... 95%	95%	95%		123
Nor. P. Term. 1st 66. 111	111	111		1
Ore. & Calif. 1st 58. 103	102%	102%		3
Ore. Sh. L. ref. 48. .... 93%	92%	92%		28
Ore. Sh. L. cons. 58. 106	106	106		1
Ore.-Wash. 1st ref. 48. 89%	89	89%		20
Pac. of Mo. 1st 48. .... 89%	89%	89%		16
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 58. 100	99%	99%		51
Penn. Consol. 4156. .... 105%	105%	105%		16
Penn. gtd. 4156. .... 101%	101%	101%		2
Penn. gn. 4156. .... 100%	100%	100%		322
Peo. & C. ref. 58. 102%	102%	102%		4
Po. & East. 1st 48. 69	69	69		2
Phila. Co. cv. 58. 22. 91	91	91		1
P. C., C. & St. L.				
4156. Series A. .... 101%	101%	101%		7
4156. Series B. .... 101%	101%	101%		20
Poehachonta C. C. 58. 89	89	89		1
Public Service 58. .... 90	89%	90		23
Ry. S. Sp. Int. Co. 58. 95	95	95		1
Ry. S. Sp. La. T. 58. 89	89%	89%		1
Ry. Copper cv. 66. .... 120%	120%	120		20
Reading gen. 48. .... 94%	94%	94%		67
Reading J. C. col. 48. 95%	95%	95%		2
Rep. I. & S. 58. 40. 96%	96	96%		67
St. L., I. M. & So.				
gen. 58. .... 101%	101%	101%		3
St. L., I. M. & So.				
R. & G. 48. .... 70%	70%	70%		2
St. L., I. M. & S. unif. 48. 74%	74%	74%		10
St. L. & S. F. R. R.				
gen. 58. .... 50%	50%	50%		1
St. L. & S. F. gen. 58. tr. 50	50	50		5
St. L. & S. F. gen. 58. l. r. stamped. .... 50%	50%	50%		5
St. L. & S. F. R. R.				
ref. 48. .... 73	73	73		2
St. L. S. W. 1st 48. .... 79%	79	79		24
St. L. S. W. con. 48. 67	66	66		10
St. Louis Trans. 58. 50%	50%	50%		1
St. P. & Dul. 24. 58. 102	102	102		1

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
St. P., M. & M. 4%.	102%	102%	102%	5
St. P., M. & M.,				
Mont. ext. 4s.	98%	96%	95%	3
St. P., M. & M.,				
C. E.	105%	108%	106%	4
St. P. & Sioux C. 6s.	105%	105%	105%	4
San. An. & A. P. 4s.	71%	71	71	17
Seab. A. L. ref. 4s.	70%	70	70	60
Seab. A. L. adj. 5s.	68%	67%	68	116
Seab. A. L. 6s. at 80	83	82	82	
Kioto V. & N. E. 4s.	91%	91	91%	0
So. Bell Tel. 4s.	90%	89%	90%	17
So. Pacific col. 4s.	87	86	86%	96
So. Pacific conv. 4s.	85%	88%	88%	387
So. Pacific conv. 5s.	103%	104%	106%	273
So. Pacific ref. 4s.	90%	89%	90	100%
So. Pac. S. F. T. 4s.	83	85	85	4
Southern Ry. 1st 4s.	103%	102%	102%	23
Southern Ry. gen. 4s.	71%	70%	70%	97
Ex. Ry. Mem. Div.				
4 1/2-5s.	101%	101%	101%	1
So. R., M. & O. col. 4s.	75	75	75	1
So. Ry., St. L. Div. 4s.	82%	82%	82%	1
Stand. G. & E. cv. 5s.	96	96	96	1 1/2
St. Milling 1st Gen.	96%	96%	96%	1
Syracuse Lighting 5s.	100	100	100	2
T. C. & I. Birm. 6s.	102	102	102	4
T. C. & I. T. Liv. 6s.	102	102	102	4
Texas C. cv. 6s. p. 12 1/2	120	121%	121%	63
Texas Co. cv. 6s.	105%	104%	105	111
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s.	98	97%	97%	10
Third Av. ref. 4s.	84	83	83	29
Third Av. adj. 5s.	80%	80%	80%	11
T., St. L. & W. pr. 1 3/4s.	83	83	81	5
T. & O. C., West. dv. 5s.	102%	102%	102%	4
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s.	98%	98%	98%	1
Tri-City B. & L. 5s.	97%	97%	97%	5
Union Bag & P. 5s.	80	80	80	1
Union Pacific 1st 4s.	97	97	97%	40
Union Pac. conv. 4s.	93%	93%	93%	39
Union Pac. ref. 4s.	90%	90	90%	100
U. Ry. of St. L. 4s.	64	64	61	5
U. R. R. of P. 4s.	47	45	45%	05
U. S. Rty. & Imp. 5s.	75	75	75	5
U. S. R. & Ref. 6s.	23	23	23	18
U. S. Rubber 6s.	103%	103	103%	42
U. S. Steel 5s.	104	103%	104	270
U. S. Steel 5s. reg.	103%	103	103%	1 1/2
Van. Car. Ch. 1st 5s.	98%	98	98	42
Van. Car. Ch. cv. 4s.	102%	102	102	17
Van. Fr. C. & C. 5s.	88 1/2	88%	88%	2
Va. Ry. & Power 5s.	91	91	91	4
Virginian Ry. 1st 5s.	98	97%	97%	17
W. & Wn. con. 5s.	90%	90%	90%	6
Wabash 1st 5s.	103%	103	103%	25
Wabash Term. 4s.	63	65	65	2
Wab. Om. Div. 3 1/2s.	76%	76%	76%	1
Wab. ref. 4s. Eq. Tr.				
full paid.	102	103	103	3

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales
Wab. ref. 4s, Eq. Tr.				
rets, stpd., full pd.	101%	100%	101%	19
Wab. ref. 4s, Eq. Tr.				
rets, 1st paid	43	42	42	10
Wab. ref. 4s, Eq. Tr.				
rets, 1st pd., stpd.	43	40%	40%	2
W. P. T. 1st 4s, C.T.R.	1%	1	1%	157
W. P. T. 2d 4s, C.T.R.	3%	3%	3%	17
West. Electric 5s	102%	102%	102%	37
West. Maryland 4s	72%	72%	72%	1
W. N. Y. & P. 1st 5s	103%	103%	103%	1
W. N. Y. & P. gen. 4s	81%	81%	81%	8
W. U. Tel. r. e.	91%	94	94	3
W. U. Tel. col. tr.	5s 101%	101%	101%	2
West Shore 4s	92	92	92	11
W. E. & M. cv. 5s	103	103	103	3
W. E. & M. 5% notes	101%	101%	101%	4
Winstanh. E. & Mfg.				
cv. 5s	134%	136%	138%	13
Wh. & L. E. con. 4s	71%	70%	70%	14
Willmar. & S. F. 5s	100%	100%	100%	3
Wis. Cent. gen. 4s	86%	86%	86%	4
Total sales				\$74,330.00
<b>Government Bonds</b>				
U. S. 4s reg.	100%	100%	101%	1
Anglo-Fr. 5s, tem. b.	95	94%	94%	83.27
Ang.-Fr. 5s, sell. ops.	95	94%	94%	42
Japanese 4 1/2s	82	82	82	15
Jap. 4 1/2s, 2d Series	78%	78%	78%	6
Jap. 4 1/2s, 2d Ser. Glat. 75	74%	74%	74%	202
Rep. of Cuba 5s '04	97%	97%	97%	79
Rep. of Cuba 5s '14	96%	95%	96	70
Total sales				\$8,700.50
<b>State Bonds</b>				
N. Y. Canal 4s, 1881	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	2
N. Y. Canal 4 1/2s	113	113	113	5
N. Y. State 4s, 1891	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	5
N. Y. State 4s, 1902	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1
Vald. 6s, E. R. & Co. 6s	51	51	51	22
Total sales				\$235.300
<b>New York City Issues</b>				
2 1/2%, Nov., 1861	87	87	87	1
4s, 1867	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	4
4s, 1868	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	2
4s, 1870	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	12
4 1/2s, 1900	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	1
4 1/2s, 1903	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	14
4 1/2s, 1905	104 1/2	105	104 1/2	196
4 1/2s, May, 1937	106	105 1/2	105 1/2	17
4 1/2s, Nov., 1867	100	105 1/2	105 1/2	40
Total sales				\$280.00
Grand total				\$24,374.50

### Transactions on Other Markets

**Week Ended December 24**

## Baltimore

## STOCKS

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net
296 Alabama Co... 13%	11%	11%	13%	+ 2%
92 Ala. Co. 1st pf. 50	48	50	50	..
25 Ala. Co. 2d pf. 30	30	30	30	..
2 A. & C. Ldne... 118	118	118	..	..
964 Arun. & S. & G. 41%	39	39	..	- 1
10 Bank of Balt. 150%	150%	150%	..	..
10 Balt. Elec. ... 45	45	45	..	- 1%
20 Balt. Trust... 153	153	153	..	- 1%
1,698 Chalmers Oil. 8%	5	7%	2%	..
200 Chalm. O. 5%	5	5	..	..
25 Conn. Credit... 45%	45%	45%	..	- 1%
2 Conn. Cred. ... 28	28	28	..	..
871 Conn. Power... 115	115	115	..	..
444 Conn. Pow. pf. 116%	116	116	..	..
180 Conn. Coal... 90%	90	90%	..	+ 1%
6,509 Couden ..... 13	13%	13	..	+ 1%
70 Couden pf. ... 12%	12%	12%	..	- 1%
268 Dat. Chem. pf. 222	196	220	..	+ 3%
10 Elkhorst Fuel. 18	18	18	..	- %
1 Exch. Bank. 150	150	150	..	..
22 Fld. & Dep... 13%	13%	13%	..	..
1710 Houston Oil... 24%	22%	23%	..	+ %
30% Houst. Oil pf. 68	65	67%	..	+ 2%
3 M. & M. Bank 29	29	29	..	+ 1%
10 Md. Trust... 112%	112%	112%	..	..
24 Mt. V. Co. 16	16	16	..	..
18 M.T.V. C. Co. pf. 52%	52	52%	..	+ 1%
108 Nor. Cent... 89%	89%	89%	..	+ 1%
170 Pe. W. & P. 74	73%	74	..	+ 1%
1,625 Poole Engin... 141	137%	141%	..	+ 20%
9,084 Sappula Oil... 8%	7%	8%	..	+ 1%
5,425 Sappula O. pf. 8%	7%	8	..	+ 1%
10 Symington pf. 106	106	105	..	..
1,077 U. Ry. & E. 26	25%	26	..	+ 1%
3,250 Way. O. & G. 5%	4%	5	..	..
41,385				
BONDS				
\$1,000 Ais. I. & C. 5%	73	75	1	..
8,000 A. Co. Gen. 4%	85	85	43	..
10,000 A. C. L. cv. 4%	91%	91%	..	..
1,000 Balt. Elec. 5%	90%	90%	..	..
4,000 Chi. Ry. 5%	90%	90%	..	..
5,400 C. of Balt. 5%	100%	100%	..	..
1,000 C. of Balt. 4 1/2%	93%	93%	..	..
6,000 C. of Balt. 4 1/2%	93%	93%	..	..
14,000 C. of Balt. 4 1/2%	93%	93%	..	..
200 C. of Balt. 4 1/2%	93	93	..	..
100 C. of B. 5 1/2%	85%	85%	..	..
100 C. of B. 5 1/2%	84	84	..	..
5,000 C. & P. Tel.	..	..	..	..
Val. .... 86	96	96	..	..
800 C. of P. nrs. 160	100	100	..	- %
6,000 Conn. Pow. 4 1/2%	100%	90%	..	+ 1%
1,000 Conn. Gas. 4%	103%	103%	..	..
5,000 Conn. Gas. 4 1/2%	93%	93%	..	- 1%
14,000 Dav. Chem. 6%	103	104%	..	+ 2%

## *Boston*

## MINING

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chgs.
875 Adventure ...	2½	1½	2½	+ ½
318 Ahmeek ...	88	94	97	+ 3
14,285 Alaska Gold ...	27½	24½	25½	- 1½
1,570 Algomah ...	2	1½	1½	+ ½
2,819 Allouez ...	62	57	61½	+ ½
22,620 Am. Zinc ...	71½	60½	70½	+ 3½
1,199 Anac. Copper ...	80½	85½	89½	+ 4½
1,340 Arizona Cem. ...	7½	7½	7½	+ ¾
500 Bonanza ...	35	35	35	..
180 Butte A. S. ...	10	9½	9½	- ½
1,010 Butte B. ...	3½	2½	3½	+ ½
11,942 Butte & Sup. ...	70¾	65	70½	+ 5½
9,920 Cal. & Ariz. ...	71½	67½	71½	+ 2½
297 Cal. & Hecla ...	565	540	560	+ 22
460 Centennial ...	18	16½	17½	+ 1½
180 Cliff ...	2½	2½	2½	..
423 Chino ...	35½	32½	34½	+ 1½
7,100 Copper Range ...	62	56½	61½	+ 4½
85 Daly-West ...	3½	3½	3½	- ½
5,327 East Butte ...	16½	15	16½	+ 1
875 Franklin ...	10	9	9½	+ ½
1,561 Grand ...	84½	80	84½	+ 5
5,383 Greaney-Can ...	52	46	51	+ 6
1,735 Hancock ...	18½	15½	18½	+ 2½
400 Helvetic ...	40	40	40	..
225 Indiana ...	6	5½	6	+ ½
242 Inspiration ...	45½	44½	45½	+ ½
2,409 Isle Creek ...	51	49½	51	+ 1½
80 Isle Creek pf. ...	91	90	91	+ 1
1,719 Isle Royale ...	20½	27	20½	+ 1½
155 Kerr Lake ...	4½	4½	4½	- ½
50 Keweenaw ...	2½	2½	2½	..
280 La Salle ...	5½	5	5½	..

Sales.	Net			
	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
...	...	...	...	...

4,470 Lake Copper.....	10%	18%	10	—	3%
7,030 Mason Valley.....	4%	24	4½	+ 1%	
1,005 Mass. Con.....	13%	11	13½	+ 1½	
530 Mayflower.....	4	3%	4	..	
200 Michigan.....	2	2	2	+ ½	
400 Miami.....	35	33%	34½	+ ½	
3,161 Mohawk.....	95	88%	94½	+ 5%	
1,075 New Arcad.....	10%	9%	10½	+ ½	
235 New Idria.....	11	10%	10½	— 1½	
60 Nevada.....	16	15	16	+	
180 Nipissing.....	7%	7%	7½	— ½	
6,240 North Butte.....	32½	31	32	+ ½	
508 North Lake.....	2½	2	2½	..	
226 Old Colony.....	3%	3½	3½	+ ½	
1,084 Old Dominion.....	61	57	60	+ 3	
1,472 Osceola.....	90	85	90	+ 5	
3,119 Pond Creek.....	16%	15%	16	+ ½	
605 Quincy.....	90	85½	88	+ 2	
225 Ray Con.....	25½	24	25½	+ 1½	
2,978 St. Mary's Ld.....	65½	57	61	+ 6½	
3,060 Santa Fe.....	4	3	3½	+	
475 Shannon.....	8	7½	7½	+ ½	
7,020 Shattuck.....	35%	33½	35½	+ 1½	
1,173 Superior.....	27½	24½	27	+ 3	
322 Sup. & Boston.....	2%	2	2½	+ ½	
1,484 South Lake.....	0%	5½	6½	—	
1,300 South Utah.....	35	33	35	+ .05	
525 Tamarack.....	50	47	49½	+ ½	
2,150 Tuolumne.....	39	34	39	+ .04	
5,323 Trinity.....	11½	9%	11½	+ 1½	
5,230 U. S. Smet.....	50½	47	49	+ 1½	
1,280 U. S. Sm. pf.....	50	46½	50	+ 1½	
1,870 Utah Apex.....	3½	2½	3	..	
1,247 Utah Consol.....	13%	11½	13½	+ 1½	
605 Utah Copper.....	80%	78%	80½	+ 1½	
185 Victoria.....	5	2%	2½	+ ½	
736 Winona.....	8%	8½	8½	+	
445 Wolmeria.....	81	58	61	+ 3%	
400 Wyandotte.....	1%	1%	1%	..	

RAILROADS				
10 At., T. & S. P.....	105%	105%	105	..
22 Boston & Alb.....	188%	190%	190	+ 1%
100 Boston Elev.....	82	81	81½	—
400 Boston & Me. 34	83	83	—	
2 Bos. & Me. pf. 41	41	41	..	
10 Bos. & Prov.....	230	228	230	..
20 C. & M., Cl. 4	95	95	..	
44 Fitchburg pf. 72	71	71½	— ½	
509 Mass. EL.....	7	6	6	— 1
45 Mass. EL pf. 35½	34	34	— 1	
108 N. Y., N. H. & H. 73½	73%	76	— ½	
12 N. Y. N. H.....	97%	97%	97½	+ ½
5 Nor. & W. pf. 150	150	150	..	
81 Old Colony.....	152	150½	152	+ 1½
277 West End.....	65½	64½	..	
10 West End pf. 82	82	82	— 2	

MISCELLANEOUS				
15 Am. A. C. Ch.....	70%	69%	69½	— 1½
84 Am. A. C. pf. 86%	96	98½	— 1	

	Not	
High.	Low.	Last. Ch'ge.
100	99	100
101	100	101
102	101	102
103	102	103
104	103	104
105	104	105
106	105	106
107	106	107
108	107	108
109	108	109
110	109	110
111	110	111
112	111	112
113	112	113
114	113	114
115	114	115
116	115	116
117	116	117
118	117	118
119	118	119
120	119	120
121	120	121
122	121	122
123	122	123
124	123	124
125	124	125
126	125	126
127	126	127
128	127	128
129	128	129
130	129	130
131	130	131
132	131	132
133	132	133
134	133	134
135	134	135
136	135	136
137	136	137
138	137	138
139	138	139
140	139	140
141	140	141
142	141	142
143	142	143
144	143	144
145	144	145
146	145	146
147	146	147
148	147	148
149	148	149
150	149	150
151	150	151
152	151	152
153	152	153
154	153	154
155	154	155
156	155	156
157	156	157
158	157	158
159	158	159
160	159	160
161	160	161
162	161	162
163	162	163
164	163	164
165	164	165
166	165	166
167	166	167
168	167	168
169	168	169
170	169	170
171	170	171
172	171	172
173	172	173
174	173	174
175	174	175
176	175	176
177	176	177
178	177	178
179	178	179
180	179	180
181	180	181
182	181	182
183	182	183
184	183	184
185	184	185
186	185	186
187	186	187
188	187	188
189	188	189
190	189	190
191	190	191
192	191	192
193	192	193
194	193	194
195	194	195
196	195	196
197	196	197
198	197	198
199	198	199
200	199	200

285 Am. P. Serv. . . . .	2	2	..
40 Am. P. S. pf. 13%	13	13	..
427 Am. Sugar . . . . .	115%	116	+ 1/8
250 Am. Sugar pf. 118%	117%	118	+ 1/8
3,120 Am. T. & T. 129%	128 1/2	129	+ 1/8
50 Amokeag . . . . .	67	67	..
2 Amokeag pf. 100%	100	100 1/2	+ 1/8
265 Am. Wool. pf. 95	95	95	..
16 Am. W. pf. etc. 95%	95	95 1/2	..
1,500 A. G. & W. I. 32%	30 1/2	31 1/2	..
1,043 A. G. & W. I. pf. 45%	44 1/2	45	+ 1/8
288 Edison . . . . .	243	245	+ 2 1/8
100 E. Bos. Land. 9%	9	9	..
490 Gen. Electric 175	171 1/2	174 1/2	..
5 Ga. R. & E. pf. 87	87	87	+ 2
440 Mass. Gas. . . . .	87	84	86 1/2 + 2
33 Mass. Gas pf. 85	84 1/2	85	..
256 McElwain pf. 100%	99 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1
29 Merr. Lino. . . . .	107	107	+ 1/8
50 Mex. Tel. . . . .	2	2	..
10 Miss. R. Pow. 16%	16 1/2	16 1/2	..
137 N. Eng. Tel. 132%	130 1/2	132	+ 1/8
130 Pullman . . . . .	164	165 1/2	..
20 Reece Folding 4	3 1/2	4	+ 1/8
20 Swift Button. 16	16	16	..
291 Reece & Co. 12%	125	130	+ 1/8
334 Torrington . . . . .	35%	34 1/2	35 1/2 + 1/8
17 Torrington pf. 23%	28	28 1/2	..
2,859 Un. Fruit . . . . .	147 1/2	148	- 1
4,780 Un. Fr. rta. . . . .	8 1/2	8 1/2	6 1/2 + 1/8
2,003 Un. Fibre M. 5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1	..
252 Un. Sh. M. pf. 29	29 1/2	29	..
4,080 U. S. Steel. . . . .	87 1/2	87 1/2	+ 1/8
165 U. S. Steel. pf. 117	116 1/2	117	+ 1
29,879 Ventura Oil. . . . .	12 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2 - 1/8
124 West. Union. . . . .	87 1/2	87 1/2	+ 1/8
10 Wollas. Land. 1%	1 1/2	1 1/2	..
<b>\$5,241</b>			
<b>BONDS</b>			
\$900 Alaska G. & S. 112	112	112	..
5,000 A. T. & T. Col. 6%	90%	90%	..
5,000 Anglo-Fr. 5% 95	94 1/2	94 1/2	- 1/8
10,000 A. G. & W. I. 5%	77 1/2	77 1/2	..
1,000 C. B. & Q. I. 4%	98 1/2	97 1/2	..
2,000 Cumb'd T. 5% 98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	..
5,000 Cop. Range 8%	88	88	..
1,000 K. C. M. & S. Inc. 5% . . . . .	71	71	71 - 1 1/2
2,000 K. C. M. & S. 91	90	91	..
4,000 Miss. R. P. 5% 81 1/2	80 1/2	81	..
6,000 M. G. 4 1/2% '29 97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	..
3,000 M. Gas 4 1/2% '31 94 1/2	94	94 1/2	+ 1/8
3,000 N. E. C. Y. 5% 74 1/2	74	74 1/2	..
5,000 N. E. T. 5% '32 101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	..
5,000 Pond Ck. 9% 94	94	94	..
2,000 Swift & Co. 9% 98	98 1/2	98 1/2	- 1/8
5,000 W. T. & T. 5% 90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	+ 1/8
<b>90,200</b>			

(Continued on Following Page.)

## Transactions on Other Markets—Continued from Preceding Page

## Chicago

STOCKS					Net
Sales	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.	
29 Am. Radiator.....	383	380	380	+ 5	
183 Am. Ship.....	36 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2	+ 1/2	
25 Am. Ship. pf. 84	84	84	84	+ 2	
430 Chi. Pn. Tool.....	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+ 1/2	
50 C. & C. R. pf. 18	18	18	18	..	
70 Chi. Ry., Ser. 1.....	80	77	80	+ 3	
87 Chi. Ry., Ser. 2.....	13	12 1/2	13	..	
40 Chi. Ry., Ser. 3.....	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	..	
10 Chi. T. & T.....	230	230	230	+ 1	
608 Com. Edison.....	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2	- 1/2	
172 D. A. Match.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	- 1/2	
200 Deere pf. ....	97	96 1/2	96 1/2	..	
30 H. & M. pf. 115	114	113	113	..	
1,287 Illinois Brick.....	85	84 1/2	85	+ 1/2	
10 Inland Steel.....	385	385	385	+ 1/2	
105 K. C. R. & L. pf. 25	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	- 1/2	
50 K. C. R. & L. pf. 55	55	55	55	..	
100 Lindsay Light.....	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	+ 1/2	
50 Nat. Biscuit.....	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	- 1/2	
20 Nat. Carbon.....	105	105	105	..	
55 Nat. Carb. pf. 122	122	122	122	..	
1,087 People's Gas.....	112	108 1/2	110	- 3	
10 Pacific Gas.....	57	57	57	- 1/2	
8 Pub. Serv. pf. 102	102	102	102	+ 1/2	
143 Quaker Oats.....	309	309	309	+ 4	
97 Quaker O. pf. 110	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	- 3/4	
2,220 Sears-Roeb. 185	183	185	185	+ 4	
30 Sears-R. pf. 128	126	126	126	..	
5,005 Stew. Warner.....	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	+ 3/4	
474 Swift & Co.....	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+ 3/4	
2,723 Un. Carbide.....	180 1/2	178 1/2	178 1/2	+ 12 1/2	
280 U. S. Steel.....	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	..	
18,402					

STOCKS					Net
Sales	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.	
31,000 P. G. R. pf. 50	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	- 1/2	
1,000 Pub. Serv. pf. 94	94	94	94	- 1/2	
47,500 Swift & Co. pf. 98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	..	
2,000 So. Side L. 4s.	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	+ 1/2	
\$207,500					

## Philadelphia

STOCKS					Net
Sales	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.	
10 Am. Can.....	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	..	
112 Am. G. N. J. 12 1/2	120	120 1/2	120 1/2	- 1/2	
1 Am. Rys.....	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	- 1/2	
23 Am. Rys. pf. 95	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	- 1/2	
9 Bald. Loco. pf. 108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	..	
3,339 Buf. & Susq.....	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	+ 7	
1,152 B. & S. pf. 59 1/2	58	58	58	+ 1/2	
186 Brill. (J. G.) 50 1/2	49	49 1/2	49 1/2	- 1/2	
15,792 Cambria Steel.....	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	- 1/2	
1,000 Cal. Petrol.....	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	..	
20 Erie.....	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	..	
82 Elec. Stor. B. 60	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	- 1/2	
21 Gen. Asphalt.....	34 1/2	34	34	- 1/2	
286 Gen. Asph. pf. 72 1/2	72	72 1/2	72 1/2	+ 1	
10 H. & B. T. pf. 14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2	
429 Ins. Co. N. A. 25	24 1/2	25	25	..	
319 Keystone Tel. 14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/2	
4,183 Lake Superior.....	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	+ 1/2	
835 Lehigh Valley.....	82 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	+ 1/2	
1,242 Lehigh V. T. pf. 38 1/2	38	38 1/2	38 1/2	+ 1/2	
43 Lehigh Valley.....	82 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	+ 1/2	
474 Lehigh Nav.....	78 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	+ 1/2	
1 Little Schuyl. 14	54	54	54	..	
10 L. T. Bros.....	19	19	19	..	
40 Nor. Penna.....	93	93	93	..	
80 North. Cent.....	80	80	80	..	
1,631 Pennsylvania.....	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	+ 1/2	
263 Penn. S. Mfg.....	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	- 1/2	
369 Penn. St. pf. 84	82	84	84	+ 1/2	
883 Phila. Co.....	45	44 1/2	45	+ 1/2	
831 Phila. cum. pf. 43	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	+ 1/2	
2 Phila. Co. pf. 30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	+ 1/2	
400 Phila. R. T.....	20 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	..	
5,170 Phila. R. T. pf. 20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	+ 1/2	
2,701 Phila. Elec.....	29	28 1/2	29	+ 1/2	
100 Phila. Trac.....	79 1/2	79	79	- 1	

STOCKS					Net
Sales	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.	
1,174 Reading.....	82 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	+ 1/2	
304 Rdg. 2d pf. 43	43	43	43	..	
100 So. Pacific.....	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	..	
36 Un. Gas N. J. 225	225	225	225	..	
142 Un. Gas Imp. 89	88 1/2	89	89	+ 1/2	
652 Union Trac.....	45 1/2	44 1/2	45	+ 1/2	
5,343 U. S. Steel.....	97 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	+ 1/2	
1 U. S. Steel pf. 110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	..	
10 U. S. Rubber 54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	..	
35 War. I. & S. 10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	..	
8 W. J. & S. S. 50 1/2	50	50 1/2	50 1/2	..	
210 W. Cramp & S. 87	86 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	+ 1/2	
100 Westing. El. 88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	+ 1/2	
18 Westm. Coal.....	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	..	
125 York Rys.....	9	9	9	..	
11 York Rys. pf. 35	34	35	35	+ 1/2	
50,142					

BONDS					Net
Sales	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.	
\$2,000 Alle. Val. 4s. 97	97	97	97	..	
10,800 A. G. & E. 5s 90	88 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	..	
5,000 Bald. Loco. 5s. 105	105	105	105	..	
12,000 Beth. Steel 4s. 120	119 1/2	120	120	+ 1/2	
50,000 E. & P. 4s. 82 1/2	80	80	80	- 1	
2,000 East. & A. 5s. 102	102	102	102	..	
2,000 Eq. Ill. G. 5s. 104	104	104	104	..	
5,000 Harw. El. 5s. 100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	..	
15,000 Key. Tel. 5s. 95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	..	
9,000 L. Sup. In. 5s 27	27	27	27	..	
3,000 L. V. c. 4 1/2s. 101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	..	
4,000 L. N. 4 1/2s. 24 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	..	
2,000 L. V. Coal 5s. 105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	..	
7,000 L. V. lat. 4s. 100	100	100	100	..	
1,000 L. V. T. 1st 4s. 91	91	91	91	..	
2,000 L. V. T. 2d 4s. 89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	..	
1,000 L. V. gn. 4 1/2s. 101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	..	
1,000 L. V. cn. 4s. 110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	..	
9,000 L. Val. 4s. 92	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	- 1/2	
47,000 Penn. c. 4 1/2s. 100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	..	
15,000 Penn. c. 4 1/2s. 100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	..	
1,000 Penn. & M.	104	104	104	- 1/2	
Steel 4s. 104	104	104	104	- 1/2	
1,000 Peo. Pass. 4s. 83	83	83	83	..	
18,000 P. Co. cn. 5s 88 1/2	88	88 1/2	88 1/2	- 1/2	
8,400 Phila. El. 4s. 84	84	84	84	- 1/2	
2,200 Phila. El. 5s. 104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+ 1/2	
22,000 Reading 4s. 94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	+ 1/2	
2,000 S. G. & E. 5s. 96	96	96	96	..	
6,000 Sp.-Am. I. 6s. 102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1/2	
68,000 U. Rys. Inv. 5s 74 1/2	74 1/2	74	74	+ 1/2	

STOCKS					Net
Sales	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.	
1,000 W. N. Y. & F. 4s. 82	82	82	82	..	
1,400 Welsbach 5s. 94	94	94	94	- 1/2	
\$292,400					

## Pittsburgh

STOCKS					Net
Sales	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.	
30 A. S. Pipe.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	- 1/2	
2,854 A. W. G. M. 29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2	
750 A. W. G. M. pf. 135	134 1/2	135	135	+ 1/2	
515 A. W. G. pf. 99	98 1/2	99	99	+ 1	
400 C. R. Gas.....	36	36	36	..	
1,580 Col. G. & E. 15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2	
15 Cons. Ice pf. 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+ 1/2	
100 Harb.-W. pf. 100	100	100	100	+ 1/2	
10 Ind. Brewng. 3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	- 1/2	
115 Ind. Brew. pf. 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2	
60 La Belle Iron. 50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	..	
392 La B. Iron pf. 124	123	123	123	..	
573 Lone Star Gas 93	93	93	93	..	
242 Mfrs. L. & H. 52 1/2	51 1/2	52	52	- 1/2	
1,285 Nat. Firepfr. 12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/2	
1,040 Nat. Fpf. pf. 25	23 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	..	
406 Okla. Gas.....	75	75	75	..	
142 Ohio Fuel S. 40 1/2	40	40 1/2	40 1/2	+ 1/2	
1,191 Ohio Fuel Oil. 18	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	- 1/2	
183 Omega & Okla. 108	105	108	108	+ 3	
230 Pitts. Brewng. 5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	+ 1/2	
100 Pitts. Br. pf. 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	..	
1,195 Pitts. Coal.....	37 1/2	35 1/2	36	- 1/2	
25 Pitts. Coal pf. 111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	..	
10 Pitts. Pl. 115	115	115	115	- 1/2	
6,778 Pure Oil.....	18 1/2	18	18 1/2	+ 1/2	
12,400 San Toy.....	19	17	19	+ 1/2	
30 Un. Nat. Gas. 148	147	147	147	..	
100 Un. Sw. & S. 123	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	- 1/2	
456 U. S. Glass.....	27	25	27	- 1	
489 West. & B. 140 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	- 1	
275 Westing. Elec. 69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	+ 1/2	
150 W. P. T. & W. P. 16 1/2	16	16 1/2	16 1/2	..	
34,432					

BONDS					Net
Sales	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.	
\$500 Col. G. & E. 7s	78	78	78	..	
1,000 Pitts. C. d. 5s. 96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	..	
4,000 W. Pa. Ry. 5s. 100	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	- 1/2	
\$5,500					

## Transactions on the New York Curb

Week Ended Friday, Dec. 24

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Monday .....	\$81,045	\$23,906	\$171,817	\$115,000
Tuesday .....	78,262	34,003	193,810	97,000
Wednesday .....	89,620	15,950	215,070	203,500
Thursday .....	78,790	13,375	206,890	691,000
Friday .....	75,187	5,738	295,570	430,000
Saturday .....	Holiday			

Total .....	\$402
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